Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1835. No. 2525.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES BISHOP, late a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of September 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTER.

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay

In the matter of the Petition of William Long an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Insolvent hath filed a Schedule of his Estate and Effects in my Office, and that by order of the said Court bearing date the fifth day of October instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition is to be heard on the third Monday in the month of October instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the above named Insolvent must give notice thereof, to the Chief Clerk, at least three days before the day appointed for the Hearing, and also file his claim together with an affidavit in support thereof, at the Office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay this 5th day of Oct., 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of PETAMBERDASS VIRZDASS late of Bombay, hindoo merchant, deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, be granted to JEWCOONVERBOYE, the widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 5th day of October, 1835.

HENRY COLLINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

અરજ. ખબર*

શ્રી. મુમબઇની . જુડીકેટરની. કોર્ટ પરી
મે. ફ્રેરટજી. શ્રી. મુમબઇ. વાલા. મરનાર. પા
નાંપરદાશ. વીરજદાશ. જે ઉપર. કહેલી. ફ્રે
રટનાં. ટાલુકાને પોયછે . તેની . શાલલા.
મા. સીલકના તથા. રૂબ. તથા. માંગણાનુ.
વકીલાન. નોમું . લેવાને. શારૂં. ઉપર. કહેલા.
મરનારની . વીધવા . જાકુવરબાઇ. મર
જ. કરીછેજે. મરને મલે. વારાતે. જેકોઇ.
હેત્રો. ઇલાકો. રાખતા. હોઇ . તેણાં ન. આ
ઈ. લખેમાથી. જોડેર . થાઇ* —શ્રી. મુમબઇ
ની. તા. ૫ મી. અકટોબર. ૧૮૩૫

હેનરી. ફાલીનશ*

અરજ . કરનારનો . વકીલ*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MAHOMED ESMAIL BIN MAHOMED HOOSSAIN having contracted to purchase from LUTTIBABOY, widow of the late MAHOMED ALLY BOMBAI deceased, all that messuage, tenument or dwelling house of two apartments standing and built on the Fazendare ground adjoining the house belonging to GOOLAM SAHEB Cullianker, situate in the Goolam Moideen Doowejee's Mollaes, without the fort walls of Bombay, assessed under Number 35, and lately purchased from the said GOOLAM SAHEB CULLIANKER by the said LUTTIBABOY widow, any person or persons having any claims or demands by way of mortgage or inheritable are hereby, requested to make known the same to the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein,—Dated 6th October 1835.

THIS day Wednesday, the 7th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale, by public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Hardware, recently imported, comprising the undermentioned extensive variety of Goods, viz. Butt Hinges, Wheel Castors, Pliers, Turnscrews, Gimblets, Bench vices, cutting Nippers, Gauging rods, Drawing pens, Tool chests, Buggy Buttons, Bellows, Plated Tea spoons, Watchmaker's Turn Screws, Copper Powder Flasks, Brass Hooks and Eyes, Door Handles, and Latches, Escutcheons, Table Catches, Brass Cocks, Shoe Lifts, Brass Headed Nails, Bramah Locks, Copperwire, Bells, Scales and Weights, Wood Screws, Coach Wrenches, Garden Shears, Chisels, Plain Irons, Watch Files, Brass Moulding, Shovels, &c. &c. &c. also a great variety of property belonging to parties embark'd for Europe, comprizing—Handsome Breakfast, Tea, Dinner, and Dessert services of Glass and Porcelain, Cruet Frames, Liqueur Frames, a Table service of Glass Ware, of handsome diamond cut pattern to match, Vase Lamp, Wall Shades, Couches, Chairs, Wardrobes, Teapoys, Circular, Card, Dining and Breakfast Tables, a Chariot with Pair of Horses, a stylish fast trotting Buggy Horse, a Galloway, several Draught and Saddle Horses, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few pieces of English Woollen Broad Cloths, consisting of Blue, Green and Scarlet.

A few 3 dozen cases of General Palmer's Claret, and Brown's Cantenac.

NOTICE.—This day Wednesday, the 7th Instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell at their Rooms about 150 *Prime Hams* and several sides of Bacon, recently imported.

Nesbit Lane, 7th Oct., 1835.

FOR SALE.—A Choice and valuable Collection of Plants, Shrubs, and Flowers. For particulars respecting which, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 7th Oct., 1835.

FOR SALE.—A first sized—Bengal built Mahogany Billiard Table with Cues, Maces, Chair, Stands, Rules, &c., complete. Price Rs. 850.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 7th Oct., 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 31st instant at noon, the Raffie for the Portrait of The Hon'ble Mountstuart will take place at the Rooms of the undersigned, it is requested that the subscribers to the same will cause their subscriptions to be paid up prior to the Raffle taking place.

FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Bombay, October 7th, 1835.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—With the sanction of the Directors, WILLIAM HARTLEY, educated in the School, and now residing therein, begs to inform the Gentry and Public in general, that he manufactures Boots and Shoes of good quality, at the undermentioned rates, viz:—

Wellington Boots.	Per pair	Rs. 6
Ancle.....	do.	„ 3½
Shoes.....	do.	„ 2

Specimens of his work may be seen with the Collector to the Society.

Bombay, 7th October, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.—For Sale at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO., Government Bills of Van Dieman's Land, Sydney, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius, at 30 days sight, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury London, in sets of £100, and £300 and one £297, 15 7, at the exchange of 1 | 10½ per Rupee, and one on the Accountant General of His Majesty's Navy at three days sight, per £126 16*s.* at 1 | 10 per rupee.

Dady's Buildings, 7th Oct., 1835.

NOTICE,—Sale of Cardiff Castle—on Monday next the 12th instant, at half past 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co. will sell on the spot, those spacious and desirable premises, known as Cardiff Castle, appertaining to the estate of the late Col. *Llewellin*, and centrally situated at the junction of the Girgaum, and Kalbadavee Roads, now in the occupancy of MR. FERRAR.

Full particulars, with plan of the premises may be had on application to Messrs. F. B. &. Co., who will issue Tickets of permission for the inspection of the premises by intending purchasers.

Nesbit Lane, 7th October, 1835.

NOTICE,—On Tomorrow next, the 8th October, YATES AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, a large assortment of goods, consisting of 600 pieces of unbleached Sheeting. 150 dozen of Cotton Handkerchiefs Doriahs, &c. 200 dozen of Lascar's Caps—An assortment of Japan Baskets, and China Screens, of sizes—Bengal Table Cloths, a few Bags of slightly damaged Saltpetre, sundry other articles. At I. P. M. any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

Medow Street, 7th Oct., 1835.

YATES AND CO.—Have received for Sale, on commission, an Invoice of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, of different colors and sizes, Boat Cloaks, &c.

Medow Streeet, 7th Oct., 1835.

FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman leaving India,

A Europe built Buggy.

2 Sets of Buggy Harness.

A Stylish looking Brown Horse. Has been used as a charger 14 3, aged.

Do. Hussar Saddle, nearly new.

A Lady's do.

A Marine Barometer.

2 pair of Silver Curry Dishes, and sundry other articles.

The above if not previously disposed of, will be put up to Auction, due notice of which will be given.

JOHN MANTON AND SON'S GUNS.

A few Double Barrelled Guns from the above makers, of the highest finish, are for Sale at the Office of Mr. GREY, Price—600 Rupees.

Ash Lane, 7th October, 1835

OLD TOM.—For Sale, the above spirit, of the finest quality; price 30 Rupees per dozen.

Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Ash Lane, 7th Oct., 1835.

JEHANGEER NASSERVANGEE AND CO., have lately purchased a Fresh batch of French Claret, &c. which was brought out by Captain *Lartique*, of the French ship MALABAR, from the well known house of Bulguerie and Sons, consisting of Chauteu Margauz, Do. Latour, Do. Laffitte, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Paulleac Medoc, in one dozen cases, best Champ aign in Pint Bottles, Liquers, Marascino, Haut Sauterne, Vin de Grave, Burgundy, Fresh Sardines, &c. &c.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, price 20 Rs. per dozen Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1835.

57TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

FEW Tickets in the above Lottery just received for sale at FROMMURZ SORABJEE, opposite to the General Post OFFICE at the following prices. viz.

Whole Tickets....	@	95 Rupees
Half Do.....	"	48 Do.
Quarter Do.....	"	24 Do.

The drawing was to take place on the 1st inst.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1835.

FOR SALE.—A number of Geraniums, Laurels, Rose Edwards, and other valuable plants. Apply at the Gazette office, or to JANARDUN WASSOODEWOJEE, Secretary's Office.

FOR SALE—Gold Sovereigns.—Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 7th October, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. the undermentioned, from *Barton and Gueslier, af Bordeaux*.

Barsac..	each	Rs.	23	per doz.	
Red Hermitage....	"	"	28	"	In case of 1 doz. each.
Mouton do.	"	"	18	"	
St. Julian do.....	"	"	13	"	
Fine Old Cognac...	"	"	15	"	
Cognac.....	"	"	12	"	

From *Shaw and Marwell*.

Very superior Sherry.	Rs.	23	per doz.		In cases of 3 doz. each.
Brown Sherry.....	"	15	"		
Port Wine.....	"	18	"		

Good Pale Sherry..	each	Rs.	200	per Hhd.	
Ditto.....	"	"	100	" Qa. cask.	
Ditto....	"	"	12	per doz.	In cases of 6 doz. each.
Superior Sherry.	"	"	130	" per Qr. cask.	In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.
Raspberry Ratafia.	"	"	15	per doz.	
Cherry Ditto..	do.		do.		

Bombay, 7th October, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Ripe Beer of Superior qualities of Hodgson's, Bass' Allsopp's, and Ind and Smith's in quantities of not less than 6 and a Dozen, at 6 half Rs. per Dozen, Terms Cash, apply to Dinshaw Dadabhoy, at the Godown of Mr. Grey.

Rampart Row, 7th Oct., 1835.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY AUGUSTUS WOOLASTON, MR. WILLIAM REMFRY, and MR. GEORGE FARRELL REMFRY, are admitted as Partners into our Firm from this date.

HAMILTON AND CO.

September 1st, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January. (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1835, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants, of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 7th Oct., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 2
Interest Bonds..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... „ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attendded to.

Gazette Office, 7th Octobe-, 1835.

FOR LONDON.
TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE teak ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, G. RICHARDSON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above port early in November, and will call on the coast. For Freight or passage, apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO. of whom plans of the Cabins may be had. The Ship carries a Surgeon.

Bombay, 7th October, 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE.

THE *Bark* ELORA, 350 Tons, J. BLAIR Commander, has good accommodations for a small number of Passengers, and will sail about 10th instant. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 7th October 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 tons Burthen.

" THE CARNATIC ;"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

" THE MALABAR ;

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here in this month, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 7th Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship KIRKMAN FINLAY, 439 Tons ℞ Register, ALEXANDER RUSSELL Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th inst. Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. RUSSELL.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.

THE new Ship Bombay PACKET, 425 Tons ℞ Register, JAMES GARNOCK Commander, late of the Dorothy; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. GARNOCK.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO MAURITIUS.

THE British BARK EMME' of 250 tons burthen, will be despatched for Mauritius in a few days, apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—When new Colors are presented to a Regiment, how ought the old ones to be disposed of?

In a case which occurred not very many years ago the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding claimed them, and when transferred to another Regiment took them away with him.

Can any of your Military Readers inform me if he was authorized in doing so?

Your obedient Servant,
BOW SING.

BHOOJ, *September 22d*, 1835.

A SOBER HINT TO GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Whoever may have taken the trouble to examine the common country boats in which sick officers are brought down from out stations, must have observed that the roofs of their cabins are composed very generally of bamboos laced together, over which is spread an old tattered sail, which, again, is surmounted by coils of *coir* cable.

Now, picture to yourself, Mr. Editor, the deplorable situation of a poor invalid, under the influence of mercury, should rain happen to fall during the passage, must it not be very distressing, as well as very dangerous?

I have taken up this subject in order to attract the notice of our enlightened Government to it, which will ensure its correction. The mode which I would suggest is simple and easy of operation. Let a light *port-tax* be levied on every boat which enters harbour without a wooden roof to its cabin. Let this only be done, and in less than a year we shall never see such a thing as a bamboo roofed cabin.

The peculiar character of our Indian governments demands that they should ever deem it their duty to give an impetus to whatever tends to ameliorate the condition of their subjects. This people (unlike all other nations) will not improve spontaneously and of themselves. They love their own interests well enough, but have not a clear perception of what promotes them. They must be taught to acquire comforts.

The case under notice seems to me to be one which (considering the character of those we have to do with) calls loudly for legislative interference; I shall now leave it to you to place it in a stronger light; and remain

Your's Obediently,
CIVILIZER.

PLUTUS AND NEPTUNE
OR
HOW TO FLEECE A SAILOR.

As Plutus one morning was counting his Treasure,
And tasking his Brains to increase it withal
He beheld (with flushed cheek, and eyes sparkling with pleasure)
Old Neptune, alight at *Marine Office Hall*.

For a thought had just struck his mammonian invention—
T'was to cause a *reform* in the mariner's fare;
And he smiled, as he thought on his *modest intention*
To seize every stiver the wretches could spare.

With a Bow, he accosted the Lord of the Ocean,
My business is urgent, and merits dispatch,
I've a plan in my head, which if once set in motion,
Will enable us soon the *Two Millions* to hatch.

Those Sailors, good Sir, I observe with displeasure,
Are so pamper'd with *luxury*—deluged with *pay*—
That I think it would prove a most *praiseworthy* measure,
If their *Table allowance*, was taken away.

Old Neptune much pleased, recommended the motion,
Twas a plan beneficial he clearly foresaw,
And he thought it required small *circumlocution*
To make the *just Council* pronounce it a Law.

Then quickly transcribed was their sage proposition—
And debated in Council, with learning, and might,—
Some looked on the measure with doubt, and suspicion,—
While others considered it Lawful, and right.

At length after much calculation, and swearing,
'Twas decided, as long as *their* pockets were cramm'd,
They car'd not for Tars or their wants, a cheese paring,—
And that Plutus *might* starve the whole Fleet, and be d—d.

SAILOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you oblige by giving insertion in your Paper to the accompanying.

Your obedient servant,
J GAISFORD.
Lieut. Artillery,

Ahmednuggur, Oct. 1835.

Proceedings of a general meeting of the Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Army at Ahmednuggur held under sanction of Major General Sleigh C. B. Commanding P. D. A. for the purpose of taking into consideration Mr. Curnin's plan of a Military Retiring Fund.

Septr. 21st., 1835.

Major Hickes was requested to take the Chair.

Lieutenant Gaisford was requested to undertake the Office of Secretary.

The following Resolutions were carried.

1st. Proposed by Major Hickes seconded by Major Willock—that the Officers present at this meeting assuming that the calculations and data on which Mr. Curnin's plan is founded are correct do agree generally to support it so soon as the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors has been obtained for its Establishment with their guarantee of the increased Pension on the terms proposed by Mr. Curnin precisely on the same principle as that on which the present pensions are secured to the officers of their army.

2nd. Proposed by Major Willock seconded by Major Hickes to prevent any stagnation of promotion which may arise by Officers now on Furlough and intending to retire suspending their intentions for the purpose of ascertaining the result of projected schemes for the Establishment of a retiring Fund; proposed that all Officers now on furlough whether on sick certificate or private affairs shall on retirement within the period of their furlough be eligible to the benefit arising from the Retiring Fund that may hereafter be established.

3rd. Proposed by Captain Decluzeau seconded by Captain Grant—that in the event of a Retiring Fund being Established the Hon'ble Court of Directors be Memorial'd to make it obligatory on all Cadets who may be hereafter nominated, to belong to such Institution.

4th. Proposed by Captain Morley, seconded by Captain Chalmers—that an Officer from each corps and one from the Staff with the present Secretary be formed into a Committee and that the Committee shall use its discretion in forwarding to Mr. Curnin or not as may appear most advisable any suggestion which may be offered for its consideration, and shall call a general Meeting at such time as may appear to it proper when its proceedings shall be read.

5th. Proposed by Captain Decluzeau seconded by Lieutenant Honner—that Major Hickes be solicited to become President of the Committee mentioned in the last Resolution,

A committee was formed as follows.

President Major Hickes 4th Regiment.
Major Willock, 1st Battn. Artly. } Members.
Lieut. Cleather, Golundaz Battn. }
Captain Chalmers, 4th Regiment. }
" Grant, Engineers. }
Lieutenant Warden. }
" Gaisford. }

6th. Proposed by Captain Grant, seconded by Lieutenant Creed—that the proceedings of the Meeting be fairly transcribed and circulated to the several corps and Staff Officers at the station for the purpose of being signed by such Officers as may concur in the sentiments now expressed.

7th. Proposed by Captain Decluzeau seconded by Captain Grant—that the thanks of this Meeting be transmitted to Mr. Curnin for his judicious and zealous exertions in his endeavour to relieve the Indian Army from the onus of slow promotion under which it is at present suffering.

8th. Proposed by Captain Smythe, seconded by Lieutenant Unwin—that a Copy of the Proceedings of this Meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the principal papers at the Presidency with a request that they may be published.

9th. Proposed by Major Hickes seconded by Major Willock that the Meeting be dissolved.

10th. Proposed by Captain Morley, seconded by Captain Ramsay—that the thanks of the Meeting be returned to Major Hickes for his able conduct in the Chair.

Signatures of Officers approving the above.

F. Hickes, Major 4th N. I.
J. W. Chalmers, Captain ,,
W. G Wheatly, Ensign ,,
C. C. Lucas, Lieutenant ,,
A. Price, Ensign ,,
J. D. Smythe, Brevet Captain do.
J. S. Ramsay, do. do. do.
R. W. Honner, Lieutenant do.
R. Bourchier, do. do.
R. Warden, do. Artillery.
J. S. Grant, Captain Engineers.
E. H. Willock, Major Artillery.
M. C. Decluzeau, Captain do.
H. Creed, Lieutenant do.
R. Creed, do. do.
J. M. Glasse, do. do.
T. Gaisford, do. do.
E. Deacon, do. do.
W. Hodgson, do. do.
C. R. Dent, do. do.
T. Cleather, do. do.
W. Morley, Captain do.
G. Hutt, Lieutenant do.
J. Ash, do. do.
W. S. Terry, do. do-

T. GAISFORD,
Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, POONA,—22ND SEP., 1835.

BY THE COMMENDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief desires it may be understood, that when an Officer placed in Command of a Regiment, exceeds his authority, the act cannot, even under the most palliating circumstances, be overlooked, without a public expression of His Excellency's reprehension; for it must be borne in mind, that no anxiety for the maintainance of discipline, or desire to uphold the reputation of a Regiment, forms a justification for furthering such objects, by any other than those means which law, and the usages of the Service warrant.

For these reasons, the Commander in chief feels it his duty to notice the act of Major W. D. Robertson, Senior Officer in charge of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, who has permitted himself to be betrayed into the very grave error of reducing a Havildar to the Ranks, without trial by Court Martial; but as he has coupled his expressions of regret for the irregularity of such a procceding, with an acknowledgment of the erroneous impression previously entertained by him of the extent of his authority, His Excellency is prevented from adopting those rigorous measures that the occasion would otherwise call for, and receives his apology as an atonement for the past, as well as a guarantee for the future, that no similar occurrence will ever again be made the subject of representation against him, while His Excellency at the same time trusts, that no Officer serving under this Presidency, will ever commit so serious a mistake as that which now imposes upon the Commander in Chief the disagreeable duty of commenting in General Orders upon the conduct of an Officer who has been otherwise distinguished for the discharge of his duty, in a manner reflecting credit upon himself, and much advantage to the Corps under his charge.

The Commander in Chief deems it but justice to Major Robertson to add, that although his error in judgment was great on the occasion that has called for these remarks, yet nothing has appeared to lead His Excellency to imagine that he was influenced by motives which could bear the character of oppression, but on the contrary His Excellency on a full examination of the case is persuaded that he acted only from a feeling of zeal for the discipline of the Regiment under his orders, and for the benefit of the Service.

THE COURIER.

EXECUTIONS FOR MURDER.

Two individuals were yesterday executed at the Gaol, pursuant to the sentences passed respectively upon them in the Supreme Court on Friday last.

The first, *Shaik Imaum Bux*, a Madrassee Ghorawala, was on that day tried and found guilty of the murder of Sheik Essroof, a pensioned havildar, on the 1st August last, in Sutarwally, on the Duncan Road. It appeared from the evidence that an old grey headed woman who had once lived under the protection of the prisoner and seemed to have either forsaken or been forsaken by him,—which of the two was not very clear—had naturalized herself in the house of the old havildar, of whose two children she assumed charge. On the evening of the above mentioned day, the prisoner incited, apparently by jealousy, came into the house of the deceased while he and his household were sitting down to their supper—his face shrouded in a cloth, and a knife in his right hand, with the purpose as afterward avowed by himself, of destroying at once the havildar, the woman and himself. The former he stabbed in five places, himself in three—one of the children—a girl—he slightly wounded, and he then fell down, unable from exhaustion, to wreak his vengeance on the woman, who escaped and brought the Police to the spot. The three wounded parties were taken to the General Hospital, where the havildar died two days afterwards, and his slayer recovered, his hand not appearing to be so firm when directed against his own life, as when accomplishing the destruction of his victim.

The other party who suffered, *Joaö de Souza*, was a Goa Christian, who, it may be remembered by some of our readers, some time ago stabbed his wife on the premises of Mr. Higgs, in Girgaum. He persisted in pleading guilty, after being several times cautioned that this plea would not mitigate his sentence. The only cause he assigned for the deed was, his being provoked by some irritating expressions of his wife at a time when he was highly excited by liquor. Circumstances however seemed to warrant an inference that jealousy had in this, as in the last instance, been the principal incitement to the murder,—*Bombay, Oct.* 6.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Mazagon on Monday the 5th inst., Ritta, the Lady of Francis A. Carvalho Esq., and eldest Daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, aged 28 years, 7 months and 13 days, leaving a disconsolate husband, three Sons, and a large circle of relations and friends to bewail her irreparable loss.

At Ahmedabad, on the morning of the 24th September 1835, of three days fever, Catherine Theresa, eldest Daughter of Mr. T. S. Jordan, Assistant Surveyor, aged 4 years and 15 days.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Major C. Cathcart, 10th Regt., N. I. from Belgaum.
Col. Burford, Staff from Baroda.
Capt. Manesty, 8th Regt., N. I. from the Deckan.
Lieut. Bellasis, 24th Regt. from Broach.
Lieut. Shepheard, 24th Regt. from Ditto.
Vety. Surgeon J. Timms, 4th Lt. Dragoons from Kirkee.
Lieut. Salmon, 19th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. C. A. Echalaz 10th Regt. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. D. M. Scobie, Staff to the Cape of Good Hope.
Lieut. J. Gordon, 19th Regt., N. I. to Poonah.
Capt. Maclean, 8th Regt., N. I. to Tannah.
Ensign Chadwick do. do. do. Ditto.
Ensign H. Barr, do. do. do. Ditto.
Major Stalker, 19th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. Macdonald, do. do. do. Ditto.
Lieut. Hawkins, 8th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Asst. Surgeon M. Ranclaud, H. B. to Poonah.
Cadet A. C. Honner, 4th Regt., N. I. to Ahmednugger.
Cadet C. P. Leeson, 25th Regt., N. I. to England.
Acty. Supg. Surgeon Sheppee, Staff, to Guzerat.
Supg. Surgeon J. McAdam, Staff to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3rd. Barque Syria, George Bowman, Master, from Liverpool 11th June.

Do. 4th. Barque Duchess of Clarence, J. Hutkinson,, Master, from Liverpool, 31st May.

Passengers.—Mr. Bibby, Mr. Mckimm, and Mr. Starkie, Merchants.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1st. The East Indian Company's Surveying Tender Royal Tiger, Lieut. F. J. Powell, in charge, to the Maldives.

Do. 4th. His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Line of Battle Ship Liverpool, Robert Cogan Esq. Capt. to England.

Passengers.—Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Pinhey, Mrs. Vibart, P. R. Pinhey, Esq. Dr. Jameson, Capt. Scobie, Lieut, Leeson, Mr. G. Grant, P. Bacon, Esq., Capt. Harrington, and Mr. Ford.

Do. 5th. Grab Brig Harriet, Henry Beyts, Master, to Mauritius.

Passengers.—18 Convicts.

Do. The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Lieut. P. L. Powel, in charge to Bassain.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—William Ritchie, Blake, and Royal George.
Do. China.—Caledonia.
Do. Glasgow.—Elora.
Do. New York,—American Brig Elizabeth.
Do. Malay Coast,—Futtay Rahiman.

VESSELS IR THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Ship Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Clive.
Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—Elora, William Rodgers, William Ritchie, Blake, Royal George, Robert Quale, Princes Charlotte, Parkfield, Boyne, Kirkman Finlay, Bombay Packet, Barque Syria, and Duchess of Clarance.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Emmie, and Barque Mecca.
French.—Malabar.
American.—Elizabeth.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaun of Muscat's Ship Fartil Kurrin.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

1835.		A. M. H.	P. M. H.	M.
Oct.	7th Wednesday	11	11	55
..	8th Thursday	0	8	21
..	8th Friday	0	34	46

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. will have seen that what he, in common with all our friends might so justly have complained of, up to our last issue, has been remedied, in a manner satisfactory we trust to all our Readers.

FOUNDLING, we regret, arrived too late for this day's number.

S. H's. favour also in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 7, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last, have been the Barques *Syria*, G. Bowman, master, and *Duchess of Clarence*, J. Hutkinson, master, both from Liverpool; the former left on the 11th June, and the latter on the 31st May last. Also we believe H. M.'s Ship *Rattlesnake* yesterday evening.

Passengers per Duchess of Clarence,—Mr. Bibby, Mr. McKimm, and Mr. Starkie, Merchants.

On Sunday last, H. H., the Imaum of Muscat's Ship of War *Liverpool*, under command of Captain Cogan, Indian Navy, sailed for England.

The Passengers by this Vessel, are :—Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Pinhey, Mrs. Vibart, S. Pinhey, Esq., Surgeon, Dr. Jameson, Capt. Scobie, Lieut. Leeson, Mr. G. Grant, P. Bacon, Esq., Capt. Harrington, and Mr. Ford.

ANOTHER illustration of the fickleness of popular applause, and of the truth of those old saws, whose quaintness wise old men are ever found to love, and heedless youth to spurn, will be found under our Calcutta head. Scarcely has the incense, which from its excess has almost cloyed the senses, sent up its highest and most brilliant flame; hardly have the shouts of an honorable enthusiasm awakened their loudest echoes, to the name of Metcalfe; even while men are apparently busied in little else than in collecting the materials for "a temple to his fame;" comes a murmur on the public ear that, though it may not check the popular tide of admiration and of gratitude, may yet excite a pang of sorrow in the bosoms of many who sincerely and ardently admire our "Liberator." We need not add that we are alluding to the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Elliot. It is hardly more necessary to observe that we see nought in the matter, be it right or wrong, which should at all affect our estimation of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

great boon which he has conferred on India, and which will remain to bless and protect the Nations of the peninsula, long after all matters of mere personal concernment have passed into oblivion: not that we would disregard these; but that the great measure being of a more engrossing and universal interest, private affairs sink into temporary insignificance and neglect. Yet we cannot but regret the occurrence of this untoward circumstance at this most particular point of time. For the opinion entertained at Calcutta regarding Mr. E.'s re-appointment, we would refer to our selections, which we think contain all recent discussion on the subject. For the manner in which the epoch of "Liberty to the Press," has been marked at Calcutta we would point to the portion of the Report for which we have been able to find room and time to day; the remainder will follow in due course. The subject we fear, would receive no interest from our pen, and we therefore abstain from further observation.

There is nothing of interest in the Papers from Northern India, received during the last three days, if we except an allusion to the improving health of Runjeet Sing.

We have before us the Fourth Report of the Bombay District Benevolent Society, and earnestly beg to recommend it to the perusal, of every man among us whose heart is open to melting charity. We should feel conscious of a crime against that most amiable of the virtues, did we not declare that we never have read an account of any similar institution with more genuine satisfaction; especially Appendix I, both parts, in which are detailed the particulars of the case of every person relieved from its funds. It has an eloquence, distinct from that of language, which reaches the heart and compels a mixed feeling, of sympathy with the poor and afflicted, and of admiration of the means pursued for their relief. We challenge any man to peruse a page of the portion we allude to, without being sensible of the effects we have described: indeed we are confident, that from prejudice itself, will it extort unqualified approbation of the manner in which the funds are applied.

Of the adaptation of this Society to the purposes for which it was formed, we never before had a clear perception; probably from not having acquainted ourselves with its machinery and applicability; but we conceive that any person attentively reading this report, will instantly perceive, that it really is admirably calculated to effect the total suppression of mendicity on the Island, by means, not of forcible enactments, or of restrictive or compulsory measures; but, by the application of truly benevolent principles to all cases of real destitution and infirmity.

To insure the triumph of this institution over the enormous evil of professional mendicity, while every case of genuine suffering and want would be suitably provided for, one thing only seems requisite, namely, *public co-operation*. The Society's report is an ample guarantee that the funds are properly and judiciously applied, and that no case of unquestionable want would be allowed to pass unrelieved. Thus may all the objects of charitable men be gained, without entailing on the public the great evil of maintaining a host of sturdy beggars, in vice and profligacy.

With regard to appendix IV. which contains the rejected cases, we would humbly suggest to the committee, whether appearances are always sufficient grounds for decision as to the claims of applicants. It occurs to us, that there may occur cases in which outward appearances may not indicate a good title to relief, though perhaps the object be really worthy of their bounty, and that therefore a medical gentleman's services might prevent undeserved re jection, and consequent increase of suffering.

We sincerely rejoice, and as warmly congratulate the community of the Island, on the result of the meeting of Saturday last. Though not so numerous as might have been hoped, the majority of the leading members of society, European and Native, did themselves and the occasion honour by their presence. In addition to those whose names appear in the proceedings, we observed. The Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland, Sir J. Awdry, Mr. Grant, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Grey, Mr. Patch, Dr. Forbes, Mr. Ewart, together with all those native gentlemen who usually take part in all similar undertakings.

There are few charities that more strongly claim public support, or more justly establish the benevolent character of civic communities, than institutions of this nature: nor do we know any which as Englishmen we could with more propriety give attention, as being those by which England is more distinguished than any other country in the world. In continental Europe, the church for ages monopolized the charities of mankind, to such an extent, as to leave little or none, till within a comparatively modern period, to be applied to the purposes of benevolence, otherwise than through the clergy. In India, Brahminism has been the vortex that swallowed up every tributary stream that might have made its parched plains, or crowded cities, smile with the fruits of such humane and philanthropic institutions. Were it our object to inquire into the origin of this honorable distinction of our native land, we think it would be found in the early spirit of religious independence which its history displays; but we abstain from an inquiry that does not appear to be demanded by the occasion. We regard the present as one of the first steps towards a similar state of things in *British India*, and trust that following up the suggestion of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the friends of the Poor will proceed to form a school of anatomy and medicine, as a branch of the Dispensary; for then, we think, it may naturally be anticipated, that at no remote period, one of those noble establishments which are the pride and boast of all European, but of *no Indian* cities, Hospitals founded and endowed by individual or public charity, will spread its wide roof, for the reception and relief of thousands of the afflicted sons and daughters of men.

Having thus noticed two institutions which we think entitled to the liberal encouragement of every member of the community, great or small, saint or sinner, we would gladly make an effort to call forth their generous cooperation in support of them, could we persuade ourselves that any arguments we could adduce would have weight with a people so wedded to indiscriminate and injudicious charity, as the natives of the presidency. To the European we presume, nothing more needs be said, than what we have above remarked, aided by the report. But the native gentlemen, unaccustomed to act upon their own judgment, and without the sanction of their Brahmin, or of the customs their caste, cling, and will cling to their established usages, despite of all proof of their folly, till the shaft of ridicule be aimed at their absurdities, or their conduct be more under the influence of their reason.

We have much satisfaction in giving publicity to the following account of the *Proceedings of a General Meeting held at the Native Education Society's Rooms on Saturday, 3rd Instant.*

Sir Herbert Compton, having been requested to take the Chair,

The Prospectus for establishing a Public Dispensary, together with a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government communicating the grant of Rupees 300 per Month, and a statement of the extent of subscriptions and donations for its support, were read by James Farish, Esq.

The amount of annual subscriptions was stated at 5000 Rs. and the donations at 9000.

The Hon'ble Chairman in an animated speech of which we have no means of giving an adequate sketch, expressed himself in terms of the warmest admiration of the proposed institution; he acknowledged that he had felt some hesitation in acceding to the request of its friends to preside at the meeting, not from any indifference to its object, but from an habitual unwillingness to put himself forward on any occasion unconnected with his professional duties; commented at considerable length on the defective state of Medical knowledge among the natives, and suggested that, when the present establishment shall have been permanently formed, and the funds admitted of it, they should proceed to attach to it a medical school for the instruction of native youth in anatomy and medicine. This, he remarked, could now be effected by means of the mechanical inventions of the last few years, without, in any way offending their prejudices; and though not so effectively as by actual dissection and examination of the human body, yet in a manner that would be highly conducive to the attainment of skill and judgment in the practise of medicine. Here the Chief Justice made a beautiful application of the words of the Psalmist when contemplating the wonderful mechainsm of the human frame. He then proceeded to compliment the native community on their zeal in encouraging so truly benevolent an institution; contrasted their conduct with that of the Calcutta Baboos, who, though in the habit of expending vast sums on various Poojas, Shrads, Nautches, &c. were found to be inexplicably backward in supporting similar works to the present. Sir Herbert, concluded a speech which, as was remarked by more than one of the succeeding speakers, had exhausted the subject, and anticipated all that they had intended to say; by an appropriate acknowledgment of the exertions of Doctor Mackie, to whom the institution owed its existence; and assuring the meeting that they might command his services in any manner that would promote its efficiency and stability.

From our unfavourable position, we regret we were unable to catch the observations of Doctors Mackie and Jeffreson, and others who addressed the meeting; but those two Gentlemen, whose opinions from the extent and duration of their intercourse with the natives of the presidency, merit particular attention, were understood to describe, in the liveliest terms, the destitution and distress that they had witnessed in the crowded districts of the native town. They regretted the evils experienced by the poor from the gross ignorance of Native Doctors, and the confidence placed in the absurdities of Astrology, and similar popular superstitions. Both these gentlemen spoke most favourably of the increasing confidence placed in the skill of European practitioners & stated their conviction thatthe best way to lessen the evils they described, is to give the native population as many opportunities as possible of contratsing European with native treatment.

The following resolutions were then put and carried.

Resolved 1st. That a public Dispensary be established in Bombay to be called the Native Dispensary, to afford Medical advice, and to distribute medicines gratis to the poor classes of the native community.

Resolved 2nd. That the thanks of this meeting be communicated to Government for the Munificent aid which they have afforded towards the establishment of the Native Dispensary.

A draft of Rules for the conduct of the institution was then read for the consideration of the meeting and after due deliberation, approved as follows.

Rule 1st. The general management of the Institution to be vested in a body of thirteen or more Directors, three to constitute a Quorum.

2nd. The Directors to be chosen annually from among subscribers of not less than thirty Rs. and Donors of 100 Rs. by all subscribers or Doners.

3rd. Quarterly Meetings shall be held by the Directors for the purpose of receiving the reports and regulating the affairs of the Institution.

4th. The Quarterly Meetings to be held on the 1st of April, July, and October respectively, and on the 10th of January, at which time an annual statement of the Accounts and Report of the patients who have received assistance from the Dispensary during the past year, are to be submitted to the Directors.

5th. The Annual Reports after having the sanction of the Directors, shall be printed in the Newspapers for general information.

Regulations for the admission and attendance of patients.

Regulation 1st. Subscribers be entitled to recommend patients for the Dispensary, and the Government in virtue of their liberal support to have the privilege of confering on any of their public officers the same power.

2nd. Every applicant for medical assistance must produce a paper containing his name, and signed by the person recommending him, according to a form which will be supplied to the Subscribers and Doners above mentioned.

3rd. The hour of attendance for the reception of patients to be from six daily.

4th. All patients when they attend at the Dispensary must bring at the same time their admission paper on which the various prescriptions will be written, and also the bottles or other vessels for containing their medicines.

5th. No application for medicine or advice will be attended to in the first instance, unless made by the patient personally.

6th. Any patient who shall neglect or refuse to take the medicine ordered for him, or who may be detected using any other instead of it, or who does not comply with the regulations, shall not be entitled to receive any farther assistance.

7th. A book is to be kept by the Medical Attendant in which the patients name, date of admission, and discharge. The name of the person recommending him and the prescriptions ordered at different times shall be written on the back of the admission paper and filed for future reference.

8th. The following form of recommendatory paper to be printed for distribution among the Subscribers. The number to be affixed to the paper on admission, to correspond with that inscribed in the Register book.

Resolved 3rd. That the rules for the Dispensary as now read and approved be adopted, liable to any modifications of the details which the Committee of Directors may find necessary in practice; and that such modifications be submitted to a general meeting for confirmation, to give them permanent effect.

Resolved 4th. That the Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Grant be requested to become patron of the institution.

Resolved 5th. That the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Compton be requested to accept the office of President.

Juggonathjee Sunkersett Esq., in proposing the next resolution addressed the meeting as follows:—

Honorable Sir and Gentlemen.

After the eloquent elucidation, which we have just heard from our honorable chairman, of the object with which we are this day assembled, and the claims which this object asserts an all our best sympathies, it might appear presumptuous if I attempt to add any thing to the admirable observations which have come from the chair. But as it would seem that the native community were indifferent to so truly benevolent an undertaking were none to raise their voice in its support, I feel myself placed between the horns of an unpleasant dilemma. On the one hand, stands the probability that I shall be charged with vanity for the *unnecessary* attempt: on the other that the community will be accused of indifference to charity: if no voice is heard in its favour. The latter is an imputation too grave to be risked on so insignificant a fear as the former; therefore have I resolved to offer an observation or two on the nature and object of the institution, which we are now met to establish. Gentlemen. The precepts of our various religions inculcate charity to every grade of animal life, but it is more imperative with reference to our own species; let us therefore not confine our benevolence within any bounds—let us spread our offerings as widely as the great human family extends—let us demand no qualification in those who require our aid—let want be their recommendation, their passport to our favours, and the benefits we can bestow.

In forming with the assistance of our European Brethren, and our liberal Government, a Dispensary where the destitute sick may obtain skilful advice, and proper medicines, we do an act of the purest benevolence within the reach of human effort: in i no selfish motive mingles, save that of being distinguished for philanthropy—it has no aim but that of mitigating the sufferings of our fellow creatures. Who amongst us has not, in our own persons or those of our dearest relatives, at some time or other, felt the pangs of sickness? who has not experienced the healing power of medicines, and the skilful treatment of a Doctor? Let us then unite in forming a liberal, a munificent establishment, which shall spread those blessings, which wealth alone can now command, over the whole body of the lower orders of mankind, in this populous and extensive town, and its vicinity. The resolution I have, the honor to propose is.

Resolved. That the Hon'ble James Sutherland, Esq. Edw. Ironside, Esq., Sir J. W. Awdry, Knt., and James Farish, Esq., be requested to become Vice Presidents.

7th. That the following Gentlemen be requested to become Directors with power to add to their number.

John Wedderburn, Esq.	Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.
John Warden, Esq.	JemsetjeeJeejeebhoy Esq
W. H. Wathen, Esq.	Jugonathjee Sunkursett, Esq.
Lewis Grant, Esq.	BomanjeeHormasjeeEsq
H. P. Hadow, Esq.	Dhackjee Dadajee, Esq.
John McLennan, Esq.	Devidass Hurjeevondass Esq.
And. Farquharson, Esq.	Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq.
	Mohomed Ebrahim Muckba, Esq.

8th. That Messrs. Forbes & Co., be requested to be Treasurers to the dispensary.

9th. That Dr. ———, and Dr. Mackie be requested to undertake the office of Medical attendants to the Institution.

10th. That Dr. Edwards be requested to become Secretary.

11th. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Mackie for his able and unremitting exertions for the establishment of the Native Dispensary.

12th. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Herbert Compton for his kindness in taking the Chair and presiding at this Meeting.

ADJOURNED.

We have been kindly favoured by Captain Biden with a copy of his pamphlet, which received such favourable notices from the Madras papers some months since. We regret that it has not yet been in our power to peruse the work, but shall do so before our next, and should it come within the reach of our *maritime* faculties, shall endeavour to make our acknowledgments to the author.

We here give the latest continental news, received viâ Bengal.

The *Petite Nancy*, which was reported yesterday evening from Bordeaux the 16th June, has brought us a file of Bordeaux papers to the 12th of June.

The most important news in them is what relates to Spain. The cause of Don Carlos appears to have made very considerable progress. A Carlist bulletin states that, in an affair on the 2nd June near Villafranca, the Government forces under Espartero were completely beaten, with the loss of 1200 men and 1300 muskets. The names of several Officers are given who have deserted from the Queen's army with their men in parties of tens and twenties, and we observe the Commandant of Elisondo has been obliged to evacuate that town, and seek refuge with his troops within the French frontier. On the other hand, while Zumalacarregui is gaining victory after victory over the Queen's Generals, the withdrawal of the troops from the rest of Spain in order to put down the insurrection in the Basque provinces, has emboldened the priests and other enemies of the new order of things, to excite the people against the Government, and revolt is spreading widely. "Galicia (says a letter from Madrid of the 30th May,) has declared itself for Charles the 5th. Catalonia is in complete insurrection, not only in the mountainous districts, but also in the plains of Tarragona and Tortosa. Old Castile has yielded to the influence of the preserving Merino. The appeal made by the Queen to the French Government for aid, will but increase the flame by rendering the contest one of national independence." The result of that application is given as follows, in the *Journal des Debats* of the 9th June, "The intervention will not take place. England has formally refused to join in it, and the French Government does not consider it for interest of France to undertake such an enterprize single-handed. A Courier has already started for Madrid with this decision." Something, however, it has been determined to do, a will be seen by the following details given in the Paris Correspondence column of the *Election*, (a Bordeaux paper of the 12th June.

"The Cabinet, while declaring itself against an armed intervention direct, has determined that the foreign legion, 6000 strong, now in Africa, shall be placed at the disposal of Maria Cristina. France offers besides to guard the shores of Spain with her Ships of War in conjunction with some English Frigates. The Spanish Government is to be allowed to raise recruits in England, France and Belgium, and Portugal is to furnish 6000 auxiliaries."

In the midst of these difficulties. Martinez de la Rosa has "suspended" the Corte, and fearing disturbances on account of this measure, he accompanied the act with a display of all the Military force at Madrid, under arms; and re-inforcements have been ordered to the Capital, Merino having approached within twelve leagues of the City,

The Marquis de Montegue (so in the French) has succeeded Torres as Director General of finance.

No *Galignani's Messengers* having yet fallen into our hands, we avail ourselves of those published by the *Englishman* in an Extra, which we copy entire. Our contemporary seems to have misunderstood the extent of the aid which the British Ministry are giving to the Queen's Government in Spain.

The French papers in our possession are full of the State trials which are going on at Paris, but contain no English news except what relates to the Peninsula. It is said that, notwithstanding another protest from Don Miguel against the sale of Church property in Portugal, the Pope is in negociation with the Portuguese Government, and will in part sanction the sale of that property.

The French Brig *Artidore*, Captain Dubreuilb, is advertised to sail from Bordeaux for Bourbon and the Coromandel Coast on the 20th June.

We omitted yesterday to mention the *Bland* among the arrivals from Bengal.—*Calcutta Courier, Sept.* 20.

CALCUTTA.

THE ARCHDEACONRY.

(*Continued from last Gazette.*)

Granted the new Archdeacon is both a zealous and a laborious clergyman—he has fair natural parts and some fluency of expression. We deny not even an unction, and a fervour in his manner and a considerable degree of readiness at extemporo effusions; but beyond this we go not—"*sunt certi denique fines;*" and we think if his best friends had been as prudent, as they are over eager to ascribe to their favourite such leviathan talents and energies, they would have at once shown their own impartility, and not have injured the cause they wish to serve. "His energy of character." Why what of that? Energy, abstractedly considered, is a very questionable virtue. It may be misdirected, and misdirecting it may be exhorbitant in demands, and lavish in expenditure; and we fancy, that if these very admirers of energy were getting well buffeted about by the Euroclydan, or the wind which breaks the ships of Torshish, they would wish they had less of it. They would think, perhaps, that a softer breeze might "blow upon the garden and yet elicit

the spices thereof"—"a breath" merely, "that can breathe upon the slain that they may live." We remember, in days gone by, when a lady who now no longer presides over the gentler sex of British India, was wont to contrast the new Archdeacon with another popular, but now departed rival—the one as leading, the other as driving his master's flock to heaven, and though we quarrel not with the *quo modo*, so long as the effect be accomplished, yet it is very problematical whether the same driving, compulsory method and manners, will be effectual in correcting the wills and subduing the untowardness of his brother pastors; for though we believe them fully prepared and disposed to submit to a mild and equitable superintendance, yet we very much doubt their submission to a harsh and overbearing authority. "Imperaturus est hominibus, qui nec totam servitutem, pati possunt, nec totam libertatem." And then again the gigantic knowledge,—laying its broad hand upon the entire encyclopædia (in the modern and more noble acceptation of the term, that is, the whole circle) of arts and sciences, how wise—how much better to have let their favorite enjoy the fair fame of a useful, and competent minister, apt and fit to teach, and sufficiently mighty in the Scriptures to discharge faithfully the pastoral office. Verily the indiscretion of friends is oftentimes more prejudicial than the rancour of enemies; and we would recommend the new Archdeacon to be rid "tali auxiles et defensoribus istis. As for one of them, sweeet "PHILOMEL," we cannot handle roughly so plaintive and melodious a songstress. Go gentle bird! our pen and ink we cannot squander upon thee! We are investigating, not the merits of a nightingale, but the qualifications for an Archdeaconry; and the more we read and hear, and meditate on the motives which can have led to this appointment, the more convinced we are, that it is unjust, injudicious and hurtful. We pronounce it unjust, because in a service of seniority, seniors, who are equally competent for the office, are superseded. It is injudicious, because an incorrect estimate has been made in favour of one to the prejudice of many; and it is hurtful because a slur is cast, and a damp and discouragement thrown on the whole Ecclesiastical service. Of its injustice we have already spoken, but we are not contented with the little we have urged; we think much more may be advanced, although his Lordship, probably owing to his short experience, may hesitate to allow such considerations to have due weight. We hold, that in a service like this, the wear and tear of life, the continuous exhaustion occasioned by long and faithful labours, and the sacrifices which all must make during a long series of years, are of themselves commendatory to a wise government, and not, without sufficient cause, to be arbitrarily rejected and despised. Let any one look around among the present tenants of power and authority, the members of boards and heads of departments, and even their deputies and assistants, and what will he find but a rule, almost without an exception; nay, in many instances, especially in the military and medical services, to which the Ecclesiastical is more closely assimilated, not only is seniority or length of service, a recommendation, but tirocinium is a positive disqualification. So sacredly is this regulation observed, that it would be difficult to produce a case where it has been pointedly violated. And what is the Archdeacon, but in most cases, the Bishop's assistant, or deputy, and oftentimes, especially during his Lordship's absence, a sort of Ecclesiastical Vice President? Had the appointment been merely that of his Lordship's private Chaplain, we would have allowed taste and prejudice to run amuck at pleasure; but in appointing one, not by seniority but choice, out of their own number, to controul and drill a corps composed of his brother Chaplains, some little regard should be had to their taste and feelings, and some peculiar fitness should have been secured in so select an individual. Besides, we are of opinion, that in the ordinary discharge of Church Government, a degree of mildness and forbearance is not incompatible with the most efficient discipline; and that it is of far more importance to reign over the hearts than the persons of the clergy. His Lordship, therefore, will do well to consider how far his new Vicegerent is *likely* to attain so desirable an end. For our own part, we are of opinion, that if his Lordship had cast lots, it could not have fallen out more inappositely, not we mean, on the score of ministerial qualifications, but fitness for Church Government. How many persons are there endued with a competent measure of the spirit of scriptural knowledge, who are yet wanting in the spirit of Government, a spirit most indispensable in the administration of Church polity; where a want of skilfulness in the machinery, or of cautious control over its operations, may throw every wheel into disorder. The injustice also is not temporary but lasting; and what is worse, rather aggravated than diminished by the lapse of time. Just now, while the thing is taking place, and we have sufficient data to canvass the appointment, we can duly appreciate the merits and demerits both of the rejected seniors and successful junior. We can make allowances for the friction which has retarded the one, and the oiliness which has accelerated the other; for the fancy, favouritism, and all the other ingredients, that have co-operated to the fall of many and the rise of one. But in after days when the heat of inquiry shall have cooled and the circumstances of the new Archdeacon's elevation shall have faded from the memory of the everchanging society of India, then will the damnatory consequences still survive, and the ready inference be promptly, because unavoidably drawn, that the present Archdeacon's seniors were unworthy or unfit for the office. Surely his Lordship must have failed to make these obvious calculations; and therefore it is, that we have cast them up for him; and if he wish to verify the accuracy of our figures, we would recommend him for the nonce, by a bold metamorphosis, to picture himself to himself as one of these humble seniors of the Bengal Chaplains; and then he will be enabled with some degree of fellow-feeling to muse and meditate on that unmerited degradation which he himself has inflicted on the department over which he presides.

The injudiciousness—the want of judgment displayed is most manifest. The very qualifications, which we should have put down as indispensable, are repudiated. The very energies which we should have thought at best, but questionably benefical are made to silence all other pretensions. Long experience in church government and local experience of India; a knowledge of its real wants and of the best mode of relieving them; a mild and unassuming way of enforcing duties and a tolerance of allowing others to think, at least as well as yourself, go for nothing; whereas, energy and more bodily and vocal vigour, and a peremptory and almost overpowering manner of putting down the humble suggestions of others, go for every thing. The clergy only, we are assured, are permitted to appreciate fully these qualifications for a dictatorship; and even the reverend Archdeacon Corrie used softly to complain, (not, we presume, to expostulate) of being disturbed from his own proper sphere and station, and bid to listen to an oracle.

But this is not all—the evil stops not here. His Lordship is concerned to consider not merely the temporary outcry which may be raised against this or that particular measure; but what will be the permanent effect of this proceeding on the working body, of which he is the head. "Natura infirmitatis humanæ tardiora sunt remedia quam mala; et ut corpora lente augeseunt, cito extinguuntur, sic ingenia studiaque oppresseris facilius, quam revocaveris." Yes, one blighting hour will destroy more than a year's sun-shine will build up; and the energies of all may be paralized by the immature exaltation of one. The subjects, it is true, of his Lordship's Government are under the separate dominion of conscience, and are amenable to a still higher power. But it does not become his Lordship the less on that account to take heed, that the Church sustain no hurt nor hinderance through his faults or miscarriages. We believe the Clergy will be preserved by higher motives in the faithful discharge of their duty according to their several abilities; yet the cheerfulness, the alacrity of obedience to his Lordship's particular instructions—the concurrence, the approbation, the affection we would see even in matters indifferent, surrendered as to a wise, just and impartial ruler, we cannot but apprehend will become chilled by such a nipping frost. A scotched wheel may be dragged along; but the less friction, the more nimble the movement. His Lordship can command obedience; but the obedience of love is what he wants. "Metus et terror infirm a vincula caritatis." We can further tell his Lordship, not on our own authority, but one to whom wise governers have paid deference, that "nunquam astis fida potentia, ubi nimia," and that "nihili reum mortalium tam instabile ac fluxum quam fama potentiæ non sua vi nixæ." We believe likewise, that we could safely appeal to an authority to which his Lorship himself thinks it a privilege to bow; but we are writing in a newspaper—and writing there, because we have no other mode of gaining access, and have not the presumption to storm his Lordship's palace with the freedom of our opinions. We write, too, because the Clergy themselves, notwithstanding, their insubordinate spirits, are overawed. They know their own obligation to obedience to their own spiritual Governors, and they feel the utter impracticability and uselessness of remonstrance against the measures by which his Lordship's government has of late been distinguished. They remember likewise

"Milo's end
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend."

We have already grown too large for a newspaper; and therefore pursue this subject as far as it would go, we cannot. But a hint or two we may throw out, which may concern those who are most interested in the business. We should like to ask the Archdeacon, if it has never occurred to him to reflect, whether he would not have reaped greater honour in declining this dignity than he has done by accepting it. Some persons were silly enough (silly, because ignorant of human nature) to fancy that he had no taste for gewgaws. They thought that he was regardless of rank and station, and sought only to be a faithful shepherd of his Master's flock. They persuaded themselves that nothing would induce him to burden himself with so invidious an exaltation. For ourselves we never thought so. We have lived too long and witnessed too much of human frailty, not to be cautious in ascribing to any one the rare quality of real indifference to the pride and pageantry of life. Alas! human nature is not to be trusted—"Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurril." And how often does it happen that station rather obstructs than aids our usefulness? Connexion with party, and the habit of viewing subjects in reference to personal aggrandizement too often obscure the noblest intellects, and convert into patrons of narrow views and temporary interests those, who, in other conditions, would have been the lights of their age and the propagators of everlasting trust. Shall we despair then of seeing the giver and the gifted declare their magnanimity by undoing this unhappy deed? If we must despair of this, we must despair likewise of ever seeing the day when they shall live in the hearts and affections of the Indian Clergy. When we saw the dangers to which his Lordship was exposed, when we saw the contemplated purpose of bestowing the Archdeaconry on his relative, we afterwards congratulated ourselves on the hair-breadth escape from so unseemly a proceeding. But after clearing such a Scylla, we never dreamt of this Charybdis; nor could we bring ourselves to believe the fact, till it was impossible to disbelieve it. Oh! that his Lordship would hear us for a moment, while we entreat him to remember, that the distribution of patronage is not a matter of common gratuity, but the discharge of a sacred function, in which it is necessary to look around with much circumspection and ascertain with much carefulness, the real and undisguized qualifications of all those who may be candidates; to remember the claims of long and faithful service, and not needlessly set him aside; and to shut the ear against all solicitations of friendship or interest, to dissolve for a time every private tie, forgetting party opinion and withstanding party feeling, and asking only what is right.

As sharp judgment shall be to them that are in high places," and therefore we presume to admonish. We know the difficulty of the task and the feeble pen we have in our hand. But the cause we sustain is on a rock. If any one shall say that we are enlarging the wounds and aggravating the weaknesses of the Christian cause, we disavow the allegation, and confidently affirm, that the Church has nothing to fear from the exposure of truth, so long as the truth itself shed a lustre and honor on his proceedings. Truth in every department of human knowledge and human proceedings, and in spite of all artificial objects and hinderances will ultimately prevail. Like tried silver she only comes out of the furnace brighter and brighter. When truth lays open real grievances or abuses, whether intentional or otherwise, then is the time, especially for spiritual governors, to take warning, how, by one rash act, they may more easily undermine and demolish their citadel, than by a long course of wise and useful Government they can re-establish her in the affections of mankind.

Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 15. H.

The subscriptions to the building to commemorate the emancipation of the press by Sir Charles Metcalfe, amount already to about eight thousand rupees; but we need scarcely observe that about five times the sum will be required for a handsome structure worthy of the object. We call on all the real friends of the freedom of the press—all those who really think the law is a measure of Sir Charles Metcalf's government, which demands some signal and durable mark of their approbation—to contribute to the building by which that object is to be effected.

As for the confusion that has arisen as to the public Library, we hope we have already sufficiently explained the distinction between the two propositions. We are happy to perceive that the latter is daily receiving donations of books. Long ere the structure to be called the Metcalfe Library is erected, no doubt the collection of books for the public Library will be very considerable, and then we cannot think that the proprietors of those books or the subscribers, will have the least objection to place them in a building fitted to receive them, merely because that building commemorates the legal recognition of the Liberty of the Indian Press; but if they should be so absurd, (as we really must say with all submission such a proceeding would be) as to carry their scruples or their hostility so far, it will then of course be for the subscribers to the building to determine on the propriety of otherwise appropriating it, of making it a Library of reference merely, at which a Literary Society may hold their meetings, or something of that kind.

It may be as well to remark that if nothing else served to mark the distinction between the two objects—there is one feature of these propositions which sufficiently separates them. The public Library will be the property of shareholders who take shares at 300 rupees each. The building to be called the "Metcalfe Library," is not to belong to shareholders—no shares are taken in that; but donations are contributed for the purpose. In the first instance the building will be the property of those who thus contribute; but of course it will be vested in trustees, in trust for its preservation and exclusive devotion to the object for which it is erected,—*Ibid.*

Up to Saturday evening we find that sixty three names only were subscribed to the press dinner, and with the guests therefore the party will be about seventy—a small number for such an occasion. Some of the friends of the press however, conscientiously disapprove of a public dinner as a mode of commemorating its emancipation from the shackles of the Adamite law, and then again only a few natives can participate in the entertainment on account of their religious prejudices; but with all these allowances the number is unaccountably small, and we cannot help thinking that if we could have announced that some of our great men would grace the entertainment with their presence, we should have seen at least four times the number of subscribers to it in the list. Still though those who assemble on this occasion to celebrate the liberation of the press will be few, at least they will be recognized as true friends of freedom, distinct from those who object to festivals which keep alive national and political associations but who rush in crowds to participate in the festivals given to any of the magnates of the land, which furnish occasions for an abundance of unmeaning flummery.

A correspondent has addressed us a letter in answer to RAMDOSS, in which he asserts that the published lists do contain the names of two East Indian gentlemen whom he specifies but which are *not* in them; but we suspect the object of the writer is merely invidiously to single them out, and therefore we suppress the communication. It is a fact that not more than two East India gentlemen have subscribed either to the "Metcalfe Library" or to the dinner to celebrate the freedom of the press!!—*Ibid.*

The second re-appointment of the Honorable Mr. Elliott to the Post Office is now in orders. What becomes of Mr. Siddons we know not, as we don't see that gentleman's name in the orders yet; but, we presume, that he is considered like a piece of furniture in the office removable at pleasure, and with quite as little ceremony as the chair on which he sits! Mr. Siddons is senior to the Honorable Mr. Elliott, and has established equal claims on the consideration of government. Is it, we ask, very respectful to him, thus to make a convenience of him for a member of the service junior to him? Of course, if the public interests demanded the sacrifice of the claims or the convenience of Mr. Siddons, they must give way upon the greatest happiness principle; but why should they be sacrificed to the mere personal convenience of another party, when there is no such justification for the sacrifice? It is the fashion here to cry down every discussion of this kind as personal, &c. The discussion of the appointment to the Archdeaconry, has been denounced by those who favour the particular appointment as personal; now we have set our faces against personality and endeavour in all cases to avoid it; but we are yet to learn how the discussion of the merits of any particular appointment where no reference whatever is made to the personal character or conduct of the parties can be personal. With respect to the Honorable Mr. John Elliott, we have repeatedly borne testimony to his merits and should rejoice at any recognition of them consistent with fairness to others; but, as a certain writer not unknown to Fame has remarked of himself, "Fairplay is the immediate jewel of our soul," and there is no fairplay in the arrangement we condemn. If the appointment be wrong in itself however, it is even more to be regretted for the idea it conveys of the notions entertained in certain quarters of the principles which should guide the distribution of patronage. The public service should be held too sacred to be made subservient to the influence of mere private feelings and the considerations of personal convenience.—*Ibid.*

In our paper of the 19th ultimo, we republished from the *Courier* the following passage on the subject of Military discussions:—

"The late Order prohibiting Military Officers from making anonymous appeals to the public through the newspaper, for the redress of "imagined professional grievances," has been criticised with some severity by a portion of the Press in all parts of India. We give the comments of the *Bombay Gazette* upon the subject. The objections that have been taken, as well in that journal as in others, seem to us to be founded upon an erroneous interpretation of what it is intended to be put down. We discover in the order no intention to "gag" the Army, to deprive them of the right of discussing military questions, like other members of society. The aim seems to be merely to put a stop to a system which has always been considered reprehensible, not only in the Army, but in every class of life,—that of persons making their individual case and feelings the ground for anonymous attacks and lampoons upon others. For instance, is it not a course most hurtful to the interest of justice for a man under trial to engage an Editor of a newspaper (or himself through that channel) to prejudice the public as to the merits of the case? Can the Editors of the Mofussil press all say that their columns have never been lent to such purposes? Again, would it be right that the same means should be taken to comment upon the verdict of a Court or the decision of higher authority? High minded men scorn such means of defence or justification, except to answer attacks made through the same channel, and then they come forward in their own names. The restriction is for those who are wanting in that delicacy and discretion, which would as little encroach upon military discipline, as offend the decencies of society."

The *Delhi Gazette* after quoting the above, observes:

Now we need only answer for ourselves, and we can fearlessly and truly assert that the columns of the Delhi Gazette have never upon any occasion, been lent to such purposes, as the Hurkaru alludes to—but can *all* our Mofussil brethren say as much?—*Nous verrons.*

Our Delhi contemporary will see that the remarks are not ours, although, we concur in them without thinking that the revival of the order was at all useful; however much it may have been misrepresented. We notice the subject for the purpose of bearing our testimony to the fact, that the *Delhi Gazette* has been an honorable exception from the rest of the Mofussil press in respect to military discussions of a personal, acrimonious and highly reprehensible character. In fact although the Delhi paper is as independent as any journal in India, it has never departed from that gentlemanly tone, which it should be the aim of every journalist who lays claim to the character of a gentleman to maintain. As for the talent displayed in the Delhi paper, of that our columns have afforded many proofs. Some of the most interesting papers, which the Indian press has yet given to the public have appeared in that journal, and its local information is in general very full and accurate. As there has been a good deal of puffing about the mechanical getting up of the *Agra Ukhbar*, which is always trumpetting its wonderful superiority in every thing, we take upon ourselves to say that the paper is as inferior in mechanical execution to the *Delhi Gazette*, as, in spite of the aid of the new coadjutors of the Editor, it is beyond all question in talent, good taste, and right feeling.—*Ibid.*

This day, the new press law comes into operation. THIS DAY THE PRESS OF INDIA IS FREE, and the power to annihilate every journal of Bengal by a stroke of a Secretary's pen NO LONGER EXISTS. Let every friend of a free press rejoice then—let him mark the event in some way suited to his own feelings and his own taste, if any conscientious scruple or imperious necessity prevents his making one of those who are THIS NIGHT to celebrate the law in the good old English fashion of a public dinner, at the Town Hall. The number of tickets taken is only EIGHTY ONE, and with the guests there will be about ninety, a small fraction indeed of those who professing veneration for the liberty of the press, have never before that we heard of, evinced any special objection to good cheer. Be it so, however: the number of those assembled will be few—not a fifth part of those whom we have seen eagerly crowd to partake in Sir Charles Metcalfe's princely hospitality, but who shrink back from contributing to a dinner to celebrate a measure which reflects more honor upon him, than any with which his name has yet been associated!!

We do not blame those who have conscientious scruples to a public dinner, but we have no patience with some of the mere frivolous pretexts we have heard advanced in this case for not countenancing the festive celebration of the liberation of the press. The *Englishman* adverts to Mr. Longueville Clarke's objections. We know that gentleman to be a very earnest friend to the liberty of the press; and regret therefore that he should deem it right to discountenance the dinner merely as it appears to us upon a point of form! Mr. Longueville Clarke, if we rightly understood him, objected merely to the manner in which the dinner was proposed. He thought the proposition should have come from more influential parties and been submitted not to a meeting of inhabitants but in some other manner. Mr. Longueville Clerke's idea was, if we mistake not, that the dinner should be given to Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Members of Council, and that it should have been proposed of course by the leading men of Society next to them in rank; now we feel tolerably certain that whoever might have proposed it, neither Sir Charles Metcalfe nor the Members of Council would have attended; while many would certainly have objected to a dinner to Sir Charles Metcalfe as an improper mode of celebrating the liberation of the press; and therefore if Mr. Longueville Clarke's plan had been adopted we believe there would have been no dinner at all. In the actual case near a hundred of the real friends of the press will be assembled to celebrate its liberation in a manner which is endeared to many by habit and association.

The illumination will not be so general as we could have wished: but this and other printing offices will be lighted up in honour of the liberation of the press; and, we hope, some enthusiastic friends of the free press will mark their sense of the law which this day comes into operation, by lighting up their private dwellings.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 16.

After the foregoing remarks were in type, we observed in the *Courier* of yesterday evening, the following remarks on the object of the illumination:—

"The number of subscribers to the Press Dinner is stated to have been sixty-three when counted up on Saturday evening. We therefore reckon upon about a hundred dining together to-morrow: what surprises us much is a fact mentioned in the *Hurkaru*, that only two names of East Indian Gentlemen were on the list.

As to the proposition for a general illumination, we thought it a little *ouiree* at the time, and rather tamely passed over than carried at the meeting, among the thousand and one suggessions that

were offered. Every body knows that there will be no such illumination, and therefore, whatever outside appearance other Presses may put on to-morrow evening, we shall not think it more necessary to light up the *Courier* office, for the passing of the Press law, than we should for any other good act of Government. Illuminations are employed to mark the issue of a struggle with an enemy—not the successful progress of legislative wisdom: that is better marked by the quiet tribute of never dying fame. But if the public choose this mode of noticing the occasion, well: *their* interest in the matter is far superior to that of the Presses themselves."

Undoubtedly the public have more interest in the freedom of the press than the proprietors of presses—because the public are *many* the proprietors *few*; but surely the latter as units of the great sum of society, are interested in the liberty of the press, and since it is the duty of those connected with the public journals to endeavour by all honorable means to induce the public to appreciate the value of a free press, it is surely incumbent on them to shew by example as well as precept, that they appreciate it themselves.

We are reminded that we have not placed the affair of the Honorable Mr. Elliott's re-appointment in its most striking light, and that we are mistaken in supposing, that there will be quite so many changes consequent thereon as we thought there would be—in short, the case is really worse than we supposed it to be. Mr. Siddons received at the Custom House 48,000 rupees per annum, as did the Honourable Mr. Elliott at the Post Office. Both these situations had been cut down to 36,000 Rs., present incumbents excepted. Mr. Siddons on his removal to the Post Office was still to receive 48,000 Rs., Mr. Hyde his successor 36,000. The Hon. Mr. Elliott returns a second time, a second time, he is re-appointed to the Post Office, on his 48,000 rupees per annum. Mr. Siddons goes back to the Custom House on ditto—and Mr. Hyde is to lay upon his oars on his 36,000 rupees per annum till it suits the Honorable Mr Elliott's convenience to embark again!! The aggregate sum paid to the Collector of Customs and the Post-master was then, while Mr. Elliott was away, 84,000 rupees per annum, but the ship in which that gentleman embarked puts back leaky a second time, and to accommodate him, the country is to pay for the discharge of the same duties 132,000 rupees a year!! and this too at a time when the most pinching economy in respect to all useful projects is the order of the day!! It is not long since the paltry sum of 5,000 rupees for the purpose of making the line of road between Fort Gloucester and Kedgeree more direct was refused, although in a year probably more than that amount would have been saved by the consequent reduction in expense of repair, and yet 48,000 rupees per annum is freely lavished to accommodate an individual! All comment on such a proceeding would be superfluous. We can most conscientiously declare that we cannot allude to it or speak of it without pain, for one of the highest gratifications the exercise of our vocation affords us is to be able to praise the measures of a ruler who has liberated the press—and established many claims to the admiration and gratitude of this community;—whose very errors seem to spring from the kindliness of his nature; but these things must not be—they cannot and they will not be endured,—*Ibid.*

THE BEST PUNISHMENT FOR SHUMSOODEEN.

"The worst use you can turn a man to, is to hang him."

COBBETT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—Would not the sentence of perpetual imprisonment, and hard labour, be much more likely to prove a beneficial example, in the case of the murderer of Mr. Fraser, than the mere extinction of the man? To the perpetrator himself, there can be no doubt that the association with felons, coupled with their degrading labour, would be infinitely more dreaded than death itself—so much so, that in all probability he would seek the alternative at his own hand. No one, who knows the morbid pride of the higher class of the Mussulman population, can doubt that the effect of such a sentence in deterring others from similar attempts, would be most influential: he would thus pass out of life, without the *eclat* which will otherwise canonize him. The prospect of irredeemable degradation, and eternal labour is sufficiently horrible to all men, but pre-eminently so to those whom it would, in this case, particularly address itself.

Bengal Hur., Sep. 15.] C. B.

MR. ELLIOTT'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Whoever reminded you that you had not placed the affair of the Hon'ble Mr. Elliot's reappointment to the situation of Post-Master-General in the most striking light, is himself misinformed. In the first place Mr. Elliot's did not draw nor does he now receive a salary of 48,000 rupees: his allowances amount only to 37,000 sonat rupees—vide Table of allowances and salaries of the Civil Service in the Directory. In the next place the salary of the Collectors of Customs of Calcutta is 42,000 sonat rupees, and the amount above that sum drawn by Mr. Siddons is a personal allowance for past services at the Custom House, and which he would continue to receive at the Post Office. Thirdly, Mr. Siddon's removal to the Post Office, gives an opportunity to reduce the salary of the Collector of Customs to 36,000 rupees, which is about the allowance of Mr. Hyde as Commercial Resident of Surdah, who will not, as you state, have to lay on his oars but resume his former post. You see therefore you are quite out in your calculations, and you may cease to be pained and gratify the exercise of your vocation by praising the measures of the present Governor-General who, by emancipating the press, has allowed you to speak more freely than you ought to have done, depending as you have, on the misrepresentation of a person who evidently knew nothing about the matter. and who has gulled you into the belief of that which, if you had taken the trouble to enquire about, might have spared you all the pain you say you have felt on the occasion.

Yours,

Ibid. TRUTH.

The press dinner yesterday evening was if not as to the *number* of those present, in every other respect worthy of the occasion. About 100 friends of the press sat down to a splendid entertainment—and the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm espre-vailed throughout. The list of toasts will be found in another column. The Governor General's band kindly lent for the occasion was in attendance.

What a change has come over us! We could not contemplate the festive scene and think of the purpose for which we were assembled without feelings of enthusiam almost oppressive from their excess, at this evidence of the glorious triumph of light over darkness as it was happily designated by one of the guests—to think that we were assembled in that Town Hall, which until of late had never echoed a liberal political sentiment, where some twelve years since a banished Editor was not permitted to give a farewell breakfast to a few friends in one of the Committee rooms—to think that we were there assembled at a grand entertainment to celebrate the liberty of the press, in which civilians and military men of high talent and long standing in the service participated and fearlessly responded to the enthusiasm of those around them—to hear a relation of the Governor General present assure us that although our noble minded Ruler could not of course join in celebrating his own measure, he would otherwise have rejoiced to have been present, and that he went along with us in the liberal sentiments which had been expressed and in that ardent devotion to the cause of liberty which seemed to animate every one present—to hear these things might well excite in our minds retrospections of the past, and joyous hopes of the future, which those only can appreciate who have been enabled to mark the contrast—the vast change from darkness to light of which the festival of last night was one of the signal evidences. Bold indeed would that man have been who twelve years ago had dared to prophecy that at the end of that time we should see the freedom of the press celebrated by a grand entertainment in the Town Hall, with the band of the Governor-General in attendance! To some this last circumstance may seem a matter of slight importance; but to us it appears far otherwise, for the circumstance of a Ruler's lending his band for such an occasion, is in our minds by no means one of the least striking evidences of the progress of liberal opinions.

We cannot dwell further on this subject, at present. We shall recur to it when we republish to-morrow from the *Englishman* a report of the speeches (we are still unfortunately without a reporter) meanwhile we congratulate the community on the manner in which the liberty of the press has been recognized,—*Ibid.*

TRUTH, whose letter reached us at the modest hour of ½ past 6 o'clock, has thought proper to address us in a very arrogant and sarcastic style. No doubt he has with reason studied the pay table more closely than we have, done and is more *au fait* of pay and allowances—and perhaps our informant, on whose authority we relied, was in error,; but if TRUTH thinks that he has made out a justification of the arrangement we condemned, there is a wide difference between us on that point. For what purpose, we ask, is Mr. Siddons sent back to the Custom House, Mr. Hyde to Surdah? To accommodate one favoured individual, TRUTH may have substantial reasons for thinking that quite *right;* but we and many others happen to think it quite *wrong*, nor will his sneers or sarcasms prevent us from expressing that opinion—an opinion not ours alone but that of every one we have heard mention the subject.

We would recommend this writer, if he must meddle in these matters, to endeavour to acquire a calmer mood and write in a less petulant vein? There was nothing in the *tone* of our remarks, to call forth or to justify a splenetic effusion,—*Ibid.*

The *Englishman*, in some remarks as to the canonization of *Kurreem Khan*, seems to refer to what we said on the same subject and to have misapprehended us. We meant to argue that if they made such a saint of Kurreem, they would make twice a saint of the greater man and greater criminal the Nawab, and therefore we proposed that his body, if he should be executed, should not be given to his friends and adherents, but be burned and the ashes dispersed to the winds. It is true the Mahommudans might still canonize him but they are not quite so imaginative—and at all events they could not then erect a tomb over *his remains:* and might be prevented from building one at all. If it should be objected that the practice of not restoring the body of a criminal to his friends is an unnecessary severity, we may observe that it has been abolished in our country in the case of murderers—whose bodies were until lately invariably given over to the surgeons for dissection, a practice abolished in order not to encourage a prejudice against dissection and not because it was thought barbarous. In the particular case there are the strongest reasons we think for the course we have ventured to suggest.

C. B. suggest a sentence of perpetual imprisonment which he thinks would operate more effectually as an example. In that opinion we do not concur. The association with felons might be a more dreadful punishment than death; but we doubt whether it would be so effective as an example. We know that in America there is a large, and we believe increasing party in favour of the abolition of all capital punishment; but although among a highly civilized people such a change may be beneficial, (we are not certain of that in the case of murder,) we very much question whether it would be advantageous here. In the particular instance of Shumshoodeen, there are reasons which would render the sparing his life no matter what the punishment substituted, in the highest degree impolitic and dangerous. We are quite certain that the motive of such a proceeding would be mistaken, and it is not very difficult to conceive what might be the effects of that mistake.—*Ibid.*

CIVIL RE-APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Your correspondent TRUTH, who is so eager to set you right in the matter of the Hon'ble Mr. Elliott's re-appointment to the Post Office, is somewhat of a mistifyer. If it were possible to imagine that one who writes so authoritatively and with such a parade of figures could be mistaken, I would suggest to him the propriety of a little further enquiry before he gives the public the benefit of his wisdom, just to guard against the chance of the truth not turning out to be the *whole* truth. As however your correspondent evidently writes in an atmosphere redolent of pay and personal allowances, salaries sicca and sonat, it would be an insult to entertain a doubt of his accuracy, and I must ascribe the circumstance of his passing over some of the remarkable features of the case either to treachery of memory, or to his deeming them of small importance in the view of the matter which he wishes to exhibit.

Your correspondent altogether omits to mention what to many will appear of consequence in the estimate to be made of the financial results of Mr. Elliott's reappointment, that Mr. Hyde's appointment as commercial resident is doomed; the instant Mr. Hyde can be otherwise provided for, his office will be abolished and about 36,000 Rs. a year will be saved to the state. The re appointment of Mr. Elliott to the Post Office, which he had vacated, afforded the opportunity of effecting the abolition and saving mentioned. It has not been seized, for reason no doubt exceedingly good and satisfactory to some at least of the parties.

Your correspondent says—"Mr. Elliott did not draw nor does he now receive 48,000 rupees: his allowances amount only to 37,000 sonat rupees—vide table of allowances and salaries of the Civil service in the Directory." Perhaps your correspondent will be so kind as to inform me *when* Mr. Elliott's allowances were reduced to 37,000 *sonat* rupees, for when he was appointed to the Post Office his salary, including a personal allowance, was I believe fixed at 43,069 *sicca* rupees. It is true that the Finance Committee proposed a prospective reduction of the salary to 37,200 *sonat* rupees, but I believe it was a recognized principle that actual incumbents were not to be affected by such reductions. Your correspondent however who writes so confidently, will no doubt be able to establish the accuracy of his assertions

It appears to me that the Financial part of the case may thus be fairly exhibited.

Old Arrangement now re-adopted.		*Intended arrangement.*	
Col. of Customs,	48,000	Col. of Customs,	36,000
Pt.-Mr.-General.	43,069	Pt.-Mr.-General,	48,000
Com. Resident,	36.000	Com. Resident, abolished.	
	127,069		84,000
	84,000		
Difference.	43,069		

I do not touch upon the expediency of the measure, for it is possible that such great advantages may have accrued to the public service from the re-adoption of the old arrangement as to outweigh the saving of nearly half a lack of rupees. It may be in the recollection of some of your readers that some years ago a very different course from that recently pursued was adopted by Lord W. Bentinck's Government towards a gentleman in the civil service whose return from the Cape was by unavoidable accident protracted beyond eighteen months, after which period his appointment was, conformably with an order of the Court of Directors, considered to be vacated. Lord William re-appointed him, but on the reduced salary which had been assigned to the office by the Finance Committee on its becoming vacant. This was considered sharp practice at the time, but certainly if it could be justified in a case of accidental and voluntary vacation of office—much more would if be just when an officer deliberately and advisedly vacates.

JUSTICE.

Hurkaru, Sept. 17.]

We invite the attention of our correspondent TRUTH, whose arrogant and petulant letter conceived in the true style of the old school Bahadoorism we noticed yesterday, to the communication signed JUSTICE which we insert to-day. According to the figured statement of JUSTICE, the state loses about 46,000 rupees per annum, by the arrangement which TRUTH vindicates with equal zeal, discretion, and no doubt *disinterestedness*! As he is so exceedingly well informed on the subject we shall be glad to have his opinion on the calculations of JUSTICE; and perhaps if they should be right, he will with the ingenuity of which no doubt he is master, establish by some new argument that the measure we condemn is really no loss to the state—and involves no compromise of the convenience, and the respect due to one meritorious public functionary for the personal convenience of another,—*Ibid.*

THE PRESS OF INDIA IN THE DAYS OF TYRANNY.

As the shackled press of India is now matter of history, we do not know that we can afford our readers more amusement than by offering for their perusal a summary prepared by the Court of Directors in 1823, and recently published by order of the House of Commons, of all the instances in which the press offended authority to an extent to require its interference. This summary was prepared to enable the Court to make out a case against the Press, and to justify the harsh measures which it resorted to, from time to time, to prevent too free an expression of opinion on the part of the conductors of papers; but it will be obvious, that, so far from bearing out the Court in its proceedings, the sole effect of the summary must have been to exhibit the Indian Government to the House of Commons as a succession of weak and cowardly tyrannies. What, for example, could be more preposterous than the infliction of punishment on a man for publishing the departure of ships? What more ridiculous and impolitic than the censuring an editor for opening the eyes of the Government to the delinquencies of its own officers? The House of Commons, indeed, seem to have regarded the matter, in that light and thence the decision in favor of Mr. Buckingham.

But it was not from the hands of the Government alone that the press received its fetters: the proprietors of public journals themselves, anxious to stand well with the authorities, very frequently furnish the editors with a code of byelaws even more restrictive than the regulations which the Government in the excess of its timidity had prepared and promulgated. We have at this moment lying before us a paper of instructions of this kind from the proprietors of a paper at one of the other presidencies to a newly appointed editor, written about eight years ago, than which we can scarcely conceive it possible to compose any thing more slavish, more offensive to the editor addressed, or more singularly inconsistant with itself. We have no means of ascertaining how far the instructions were attended to, but as far as our recollection of the contents of the Madras and Bombay papers extends, no publication ever was completely guided by such grovelling notions of the respect due to people in high places. In fact, a paper so extremely slavish as the proprietary body would have had it, must have been scoured by society as unworthy of the most and darkest ages. We subjoin an extract from the paper of hints, merely assuring our readers, that it is AUTHENTIC. The italics and other significant indicatives are ours:—

'On your undertaking the duties of the——, we beg to call your attention to the principal points on which the prosperity of the concern appears to us mainly to depend.

'And first, as regards the manner in which we consider the paper should be conducted we need hardly remind you of *the great importance* that a LIBERAL and MANLY TONE should be kept up in *all* the remarks you may think proper to publish and at the same time that it is PARTICULARLY NECESSARY for you to AVOID GIVING OFFENCE TO ANY person or persons, *especially to those in* HIGH SITUATIONS; but we beg *particularly* to bring to your notice that in a small society such as is formed in this presidency, not only *all party spirit* but ALL COMMUNICATIONS or observations tending *in any way* to create a spirit of animosity, ought to be *most carefully avoided*, and remarks of ANY KIND appearing in ANY of the other papers which elicit answers of a hostile nature addressed to you for insertion, should ALWAYS BE RETURNED to the writers.

It will be, perhaps, unnecessary to guard you against publishing *any* remarks reflecting in *any way* upon the proceedings of government, which can never at this presidency become the subject of newspaper discussion; and with respect to the proceedings of the Supreme Court or any other Court, we *particularly request* your abstaining not only from all *publication* of them, excepting in cases in which *no dispute can be expected to arise respecting* them from making *any* remarks upon *any* subjects which are likely to be there discussed, which can *at all tend* to influence public opinion as to the event!!!!'

We leave our readers to entertain themselves with a contemplation of the happy position of an editor who is first particularly reminded of the great importance of being Liberal and Manly, and then enjoined to hold his tongue upon all possible occasions! Surely there is reason to rejoice that all pretence for such base and grovelling proceedings is now at an end, and that to the Government itself so eager a disposition to restrain the pen of a public writer, so far from being acceptable would even be offensive and revolting.—*Ibid.*

MR. ELLIOTT'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In your editorial of the 15th instant, you refer, for the third time, to the restoration of Mr. Elliott to the Post Office, prompted to do so, it would seem, by some public spirited person who had "reminded you that you had not placed the affair in the most striking light."

There is another light that of Justice in which the matter may be viewed and perhaps you will pardon my calling your attention to it.

The case, as I understand it appears to be this:—The Hon'ble Mr. Elliott, a distinguished public servant, who, in his capacity of Post Master-General, had received the repeated thanks of Government, embarked for Europe. The pilot's certificate, of having left the ship at sea, was received in due course. Then, and not till then, by the rules of the service, Mr. Elliott's appointment became at the disposal of the Governor General. Twenty four hours after the receipt of the certificate, a report was received of the ship having put back leaky. No new appointment had been made to the office in the interim—and Mr. Elliott put in his claim for it which the Governor-General recognized. Had His Excellency acted differently, who would not have said that Mr. Elliott had been very hardly used and that the Governer General had acted unworthily in seizing upon the opportunity, which Mr. Elliott's twenty-four hours' absence from the pilot afforded him, of disposing otherwise of the appointment.

In my humble opinion strict justice demanded the restoration of Mr. Elliott to the vacant appointment—for vacant it was. It would have been but a poor return for his acknowledged good services in that very department, had his claim been rejected.

There were two candidates for the office, Mr. Siddons, a very able and distinguished officer, in other departments, who had been officiating at Postmaster General for a month or so, and Mr. Elliott who had filled the office with advantage to the public and credit to himself for years.

If it be admitted that Mr. Elliott could not have been refused the appointment on this occasion without manifest hardship, and which seem to me incontrovertible: the same principle extends to the second resoration; for on both occasions the appointment was still a vacant one, when the reports of the ship having put back leaky were received in Calcutta, at least no one had been *Gazetted*, that I am aware of, for the office of Postmaster-General.

Yours,

FAIR PLAY.

(7) *Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 18.]

If FAIRPLAY thinks that he has made out a defence for the arrangement he defends, we apprehend he will find few to agree with him. The appointment in question was vacated *and filled up*, practically if not in point of form. In the first instnce Mr. Hyde had entered on his duties and his manner of discharging them had become a subject of discussion by the press. The want of the mere technical form of promulgation of the charge in orders might possibly serve as a plea in law, but it is a poor argument in reason and morality.

There was a mistake in the figures of our correspondent yesterday, which we corrected in the dawk edition. The loss to the State according to the statement, by Mr. Elliott's reappointment is about 43,000 rupees per annum not 46,000!—*Ibid.*

We republish to-day from the *Englishman* the full report of the press dinner. The reports of several of the most eloquent speeches, those of Mr. Turton, Mr. Parker and though last not least that of Mr. Lorimer, convey a very faint idea even of the language of the speakers and of course their spirit must evaporate in the mere reading. Still enough is left to justify the praise which has been bestowed on this festive commemoration as one of the most brilliant which has yet taken place in India. There are many passages in the speeches which suggest important reflections. Mr. Turton sketched the his-

were it possible. It involves a discussion of th most delicate nature, but which I feel it my duty, have been some way compelled in proposing to you the Indian Press, to enter upon. I consider it my duty to do so in justice to many of those brave men whom you have but now enthusiastically cheered; for they have been unjustly stigmatised; and I as the son of a soldier, and one whose pride and pleasure it has always been to be the companion and the friends of soldiers take satisfaction in rebutting the improper imputation. The officers of the Bengal Army have been termed captious cavillers at authority, insubordinate subordinates,—men who preferred writing their grievances to have them addressed—why? because they wrote in the public papers. Putting aside all question as to the rectitude of such proceeding, let me ask, were they the only body who did this or had they no precedent for such conduct? Did they not see the correspondence portion of the English United Service Journal teeming with statements of the unredressed grievances of Officers of H. M.'s Army, and H. M.'s Navy? or if they sought a nearer, a more immediate, colonial precedent—had they not before them similar exposition of injuries in the columns of the Colombo paper? They had all this gentlemen, and they more,—they were encouraged not only by precedent, but almost by precept. They had all the example before them of the highest authority in the country,—a military man ultimately their Commander in Chief. They saw that he favoured the press—that he attempted not to repress their publicly commenting on them. It is moral absurdity to suppose for an instant that a man would rather write publicly of his grievances than apply to have it redressed through the proper channels; but when having done so he found it unredressed, was he to blame if under such encouragement he did at last betake himself to the public prints? may more, when the Mofussil papers first appeared who was the earliest, the staunchest supporter of the one peculiarly devoted to the interests of the army,—who but Lord William Bentinck? It is remarkable that military discussions he never interfered with, and that it was only on certain abstract political reasonings, and on the injury officially sustained by civilians that he interposed and threatened punishments for their publication. Could a military man—could any man then tempted be supposed able to resist the temptation? 'I have a grievance to detail at Head Quarters. I know that the principal military authority sanctions public discussion o military questions. I know that he reads regularly and with interest such and such a publication; is it surprising that while forwarding my official complaint I should endeavour to attrac his attention to it by detailing the subject in th print he favours and peruses, and thus submi it to my chief and to the public at once.'—No gentleman, blame not the Bengal officers. I they ever acted indiscreetly, theirs was not th indiscretion but his who sanctioned the action If any one among them can have been supposed in this matter to have done wrong, it was not his fault but that of the chief whose duty it wa to set him (if he did wrong) right. The acrimony, however, with which many of those discussions were conducted begot a style the reverse of creditable to the press. The uncompromising tone, and fearless statements of the up country papers added fire to this fuel, an induced personally hostile recrimination, whic I as a friend to the press now regret should have been entertained. I do so the more, because this abuse of free speech has induced certain of the latter writers to fall into the mistake of confounding strong language with strong writing. The two are not incompatible; but it should be remembered that the satire of a gentleman is like his sword sharpest and most keen when most polished. The faults of Mofussil Press were, however, those common to all juvenile political publications: they are the more venial as having been incurred in supporting the cause of independence Its merits were its own. The *quasi* freedom of the press existing under our late viceroy was however of such a nature as to throw all writers into an anomalous position. Men were independent only on sufferance. Thus one priding himself of his boldness armed at a dangerous distinction by trenching on the verge of undue and unnecessary acrimony; another exasperated by personal irritation disguised the working of individual feeling under the bastard semblance of independence, deceiving even himself in what he did. The honest act of our present ruler has abolished the anomaly I trust for ever, and will I trust remodel the character of the whole Indian Press. The acts of government are now open to free discussion; let then the subjects of comment be measures and not men. Do you who conduct the press learn to respect the engine you govern as it has been respected by those who govern you. I scout utterly the bare imagination of its being possible to see disaffection sown by means of the Anglo-Indian Press. If indeed the Press in India could ever be employed against the stability of our government the native press might be the means of operation. This however can at present be hardly anticipated. Those of the native community capable of reading the history of passing events, of commenting rationally on the proceedings of government, must be sensible, that the advantage of the power now conceded to them must consist in its use, not in its abuse. They will appreciate the boon accorded to them whereby they enjoy a mean of self redress by bringing the story of their wrongs before the tribunal of the governing power, and of the public at once, and at the same time. He who desires just judgement will not commence by insulting the arbitrative power; and least of all could he do so through an organ now acknowledged as an integral part of the system of social government in India. The native press may oppose hereafter, the ruling power, but it will only be when the political misdeeds of that power shall have themselves armed and given energy to the agents of opposition. Gentlemen, I have now acquitted myself to the best of my ability of a task most invidious and most difficult, in some measure forced upon me. Let me have the satisfaction of the conclusion of this loose address of hearing you cheer my toast with the enthusiasm it deserves and hail with warmth and sincerity the birth of the Free Press of India.

'The Press of India.' (The toast was drank with great enthusiasm.)

Mr. James Sutherland.—As I have been long connected with the Indian press, it seems expected that I should acknowledge this toast. I feel that under my circumstances I should have been unequal to the task and in the present case I labour under many disadvantages. I am suffering from indisposition and I am brought into marked and striking contrast with a degree of eloquence which has seldom been surpassed in these halls. If, however, my language could correspond with my sentiments, I should not have to ask your indulgence; for in feeling upon this occasion I yield to no man. I congratulate you, gentlemen, that these walls for the first time have echoed the toast the liberty of the press—I congratulate you that the Indian press has received 'a local habitation and a name' among the objects and institutions which are deemed worthy of being commemorated at a political festival of British subjects. I regret to see so few assembled on such an occasion, but some of the friends of the press it seems consider this an undignified mode of celebrating its freedom. I differ from them very widely, for I see no reason why, when in our own country, men the most distinguished for talent, rank and station, countenance this mode of commemorating political measures and events, *we* should consider that mode undignified. I say if this meeting has called forth one congenial association—if the eloquence you have beard has elicited one spark of enthusiasm in your bosoms, then is this entertainment neither useless nor undignified. The gentleman opposite, my friend, if he will permit me to call him so, (Mr. Torrens) has touched on various topics which would tempt me to trespass longer on your time, than I should be justified in doing. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the press of India it is from you it must take its tone, it can seldom do more than echo the sentiments of the community and must rely for its advancement on their support. The gentlemen who spoke last has deprecated the violence of the Mofussil press, I concur with him in deprecating that violence and if ever in the heat of discussion I have been betrayed into it, I sincerely repent it I can however conscientiously declare, that in my strictures on public men have been severe they have not been dictated by personal feeling I trust however, that this acrimony will cease not only in the Mofussil but the Calcutta press, and that the conductors of public journals will bear in mind that a gentlemanly tone is compatible with the most perfect independence. I hope they will cordially unite in the promotion of one common object, the advancement of the people for whose benefit the press is liberated, and not for that of a handful of Europeans. If I thought the liberation of the press were for the benefit of my countrymen alone, I should be very indifferent, for it can never advert to the Indian press without recalling a gentleman who gave it the first impulse of improvement, and on whose merits I as his friend should have felt bound to dwell, but that his health will be proposed to you in the course of the evening by one so much better able to do justice to the subject, I will merely remark, that the press of India is deeply indebted to him. My friend opposite has adverted to Lord William Bentinck's policy towards the press, and in doing so has fallen into one slight error which it may be as well to correct, He has stated that Lord William Bentinck had not interfered with military discusions; but that is a mistake, for his Lordship when the final answer of the court was received to the memorials of the army against that unjust measure the half batta order, prohibited all further discussion of the subject. That was a great error of his policy—an error which no man more deeply lamented than I did, but although he did in that instance interfere with the press, let it never be forgotten that it otherwise enjoyed practical freedom under his administration. I feel bound to acknowledge this on such an occasion, although in doing so I am far from seeking to depreciate the merits of the high minded and distinguished individual who has liberated it by law and to whom we are met to do honour. So much has been already said, and eloquently said on the subject of the press that I feel somewhat at a loss in acknowledging this toast. The press of India gentlemen, labours still under many disadvantages. It is often disparaged by a comparison with that of England, but while that press addresses itself to so few, you cannot expect to find it conducted by men of great talent—but you may look for integrity and a firm uncompromising tone, and these I hope you will find. I will not longert respass on your time except again to remind you that without your aid the press can do nothing; you are the breath of its nostrils, and it cannot be effective unless you respond to the sentiments it promulgates.

Mr. H. M. Parker.—I have been particularly requested, and it is a labour of love, to give the great and glorious French nation (*cheers*), Gentlemen, I give the French nation; they must be free and they will be free. It was from her burning light that each nation of Europe lighted the torch of freedom, I love the French nation; for they possess a Saxon and chevalric feeling, and like Room Hood, will fight from morn till night, and then make the best of friends of their antagonist. Well do I remember reading the details of the passage of the Bridge of Castello Bor, upon the Coa, in which an account of Crauford's retreat, bafling the entire French, is beautifully given, and an anecdote is related which illustrates the noble and chevalier spirit in which the Spanish war was waged by the English and French armies. After the French soldiers had made several vain attempts to pass the bridge, a noble column formed and won two third of the passage, ere the English soldiers fired a single shot, yet a few paces forward, and the whole of the leading section fell as one man. Still the gallant column pressed on, but no foot could pass the terrible line, the killed and wounded rolled together until the dead rose, nearly even with the parapet, and the living mass behind melted rather than give back. The shouts of the British now rose loudly, but they were confidently answered, and in half an hour a second column, more numerous than the first again crowded the bridge. This time, however, the range was better judged, and ere half the distance was won, the multitude was again torn, shattered, dispersed, and slain. The skirmishing was then renewed, and a French Surgeon coming down to the very foot of the bridge merely waved his handkerchief and commenced dressing the wounded under the hottest fire; nor was this touching appeal unheeded; every musket turned from him, although his still undaunted countrymen were preparing for a third attempt. (*Cheers*). These are two nations to love and respect each other. Happy shall I be to see the tricolor and the old English Jack waving in friendship together, and then, come who may it's Lombard Street to a China orange that we beat them all. *(Cheers.)* France and England, gentlemen! *(Cheers).* I have already told you that my friend on my right is a Frenchman, and I trust you will enable him to tell his countrymen that we drank his country's health.

'The French Nation' *The Marseilloise Hyma.*

Mr. Richy.—As a Frenchman, and formerly a conductor of a French journal during the revolution of 1830, I beg to express my thanks for the manner in which the toast has been accepted and I can assure my friends, that France is not insensible to the blessings of a free press, and will re-echo the sound of that liberty which is now progressing in India, and answer to the cause of Liberty and Freedom.—France and England! England and France! *(much cheering.)*

Mr. Turton.—I will not allow you to walk—I have a younger brother,—and off-set from the family of Englishmen who I am always ready to consider my brethren. It would ill become us in celebrating the acquisition of the Freedom of the Press to forget that one of the first nations in the world is that which was driven to freedom by bad government; and let the example of that nation be a lesson to those who seek to keep India without liberty, and would drive India, as America was driven, to freedom. I never had any jealousy of Americans—they are English in blood and English in feeling, nor do I view with jealousy the crowds who leave our shores for a hospitable asylum which they are denied in our own. I would rather see the line of parent and child remain whole, but if the line is to be broken, I wish the stream to go to that which come from our own veins, I have no jealousy of America; I think she was taxed unjustly, and, venerating those who resisted it, led on by that great and good man, than whom a brighter name does not appear in history. I hope that a like success may attend all nations who resist unjust taxation. But I did not intend to propose the American nation alone. Let it be united to France and freedom, with which I ever wish to see it united; and these, and England combined, together with the regenerated sons of Spain and Portugal, they may put at defiance not only Nicholas; but his namesake. *(Laughter.)*

'The United States of America.' *Yankee Doodle.*

Mr. Bacon rose to return thanks for the honor done to his countrymen. He was not prepared when he came to India to find Englishmen so much enamoured of liberty. He expected to find them stiff and aristocratic but he was most agreeably disappointed. He wished that some one more competent than himself to return thanks for the American nation had been present, but this he would say that he hoped that all national animosities and difference were buried for ever, and England and America would henceforward live in harmony.

Mr. Parker recurring to what had fallen from M. Turton, with reference to Spain and Portugal, reminded the company that at a time when constitutional liberty was little known in Europe, there was a formula in Arragon (which ought to be the formula of every other kingdom,) that ran, 'to allow him to reign so long as it appears for the protection of our liberties, but if not.' *(Cheers.)* And let us remember, said Mr. Parker, when the mighty power of Napoleon reached Spain, it was there that he first met with the resistance of the people, who set the example to all Europe, and was the commencement of the overthrow of that power which at one time even threatened the liberties of the whole word. Gentlemen, let us join in the toast.

'The cause of Constitutional Government, Spain and Portugal.'—*Riego's Hymn (or March.)*

Colonel De Hezeta—It is with timidity that I rise after the eloquent manner in which the last toast has been introduced, because I feel my command of language is unequal to the intensity of my feelings and I shall fail in conveying to you an adequate impression of the warm gratitude which at this moment glows in my heart. But I must thank you, gentleman, for the interest and sympathy you have shown for the fate of my beloved country. Yet I must say, that I could not expect different sentiments from a reunion of men distinguished by the generosity of their feelings and the liberality of their opinions. We are right gentlemen, in indulging and cherishing feelings of an expanded benevolence and widely extended philanthrophy. The more we advance in knowledge, the more we feel convinced, that the great moral economy of the universe is not an unconnected system from which any part can be isolated without injury and mischief to the whole. (*Cheers.*) No, the evil entailed upon a part is more or less felt in the whole scheme. The abundance and cheapness which follow so closely in the footseps of freedom are not more readily shared by the neighbouring and even distant nations, as we are taught by the laws of political economy, than the concomitant moral blessings are equally diffused. Let me exemplify one of the ways in which it acts. Let us consider the community of interests, the sympathies, the tender regard which all the oppressors of humanity have for each other, whether they be single despots with their train of pampered minions and mercenary tools, or whether they be collective bodies of privileged nobles and parasite classes of all descriptions who share among themselves the things of the land; they are always alive to their mutual interests. Until the use and the freedom of the press came into existence to give utterance to public feelings, and public opinions, all the advantages of close communication and well arranged combination, was on the side of the oppressors. But in proportion as the Freedom of the Press gained ground, their allegiance become closer, and their plans better arranged, until in our days it produced their unholy alliance by the sense of their common danger. It is for this reason that we find the parasite classes of England affect to show great respect to the rights of Don Miguel and Don Carlos, although in the case of the latter they can show no precedent in which in Spain the rights of a female to the throne have been set aside by those of a collateral male (*cheers*) in this case they show no respect for 'the wisdom of our ancestors;—why? because Carlos is a bigot, full of superstition the champion of the divine rights of kings. *(cheers)* If we take a rapid glance over the pages of the last two centuries we shall find the influence that the progress of freedom in one country has had on the neighbouring states. To the glorious revolution of 1683 which set British liberty, upon a solid and indestructible basis, must be traced the freedom of thought aad speech and even print, which prevailed in France during the long reign of Louis the Fourteenth and the regency which followed. The American Revolution has done a great deal to impel forward liberty in its course; and was in a great measure the cause of the French Revolution, which in spite of its excesses produced the extirpation of feudal oppressions, odious exclusions, and invidious distinctions. The glaring injustice which the leaders of the Revolution were guilty of in the prosecution of wild and sweeping theories, and in the abuse of their power, was visited upon Europe at large by the evils and misery consequent upon in a bloody war of twenty years. But in vain did the despots rejoice at the advantages thus given by their oponents, and tried to recover at least a part of their lost ground. The glorious days of July of 1830 in parts came to nip their hopes was of the bud. And who can say, that this event has had no effect, at least, in hastening the progress of reform in England? And without these two events what chance success would have had the rights of my beloved Queen Isabel the 2d? It is thus, gentlemen, that all the great families of the human species partake reciprocally of their moral improvement. Let us imitate our enemies and keep more and more close together in the bond of sympathy, friendship, and love. In return for your interest in the welfare of the Peninsula let me express my sincere and fervent wishes for the happy results of the great measure which has gathered us together. Let me hope that it may be one of the means of securing to this great empire a paternal government, a cheap and efficient administration. I am sure our American friend who spoke last, will agree with me that *cheapness* is one of the most essential requisites of a good government. Let the press be also, one of the means to stimulate and encourage the natives to rise in the scale of civilization by drinking—eagerly drinking—deeply at the springs of our knowledge; let them try to equal their tutors in the more difficult scale of morality. While there is no national representation let the press try to supply its absence by checking lavish expenditure on the part of government, point out the errors of the administration, the abuses of power, the oversights or omission in legislation. If the press rises to the height it is called to occupy under our present circumstances, it will uphold the honor of Great Britain; it will cause that its vast power and extensive sway may be reckoned a blessing to humanity, and that wherever its glorious flag shall waive, it will be hailed as the harbinger of peace, the emblem of justice, and the beacon, —the foremost beacon,—of civilization, and a true Britain will boast, that if he is the *freest of the free*; he is equally as *just* as he is *free? (much cheering)—I bid.*

To be Continued.

tory of the press from the period of *Hickey's Gazette* which was printed here in 1780. The press was then free, and no one in power seems to have dreamt that any interference with its freedom was justifiable! At the distance of FIFTY FIVE years however, we are celebrating its emancipation from shackles long subsequently imposed. Such has been the career of our Indian Government: but our "freedom, though slow to come, has come at last," and we rejoice that the event has been celebrated in a manner so worthy of British subjects and the occasion. Mr. Parker justly ridiculed the idea of danger from a free press—but there is danger—to what? to misgovernment. It is quite true that a despotism and a free press cannot be long co-existent—but that is an argument in favour of a free press not against it; for India wants not and will not have a despotism. We speak not now of mere *forms* of Government, but of *principles*. That Government which submits its actions to the scrutiny of the public, by the very act proclaims itself no longer a despotism—acknowledges that it exists for the people. We maintain that the British Government should blush to acknowledge that any disclosures of the press can lower it in the estimation of the people. Our opinion is that the more they know of the motives and intentions of our Rulers the better—the more secure will be our dominion—the greater will be their happiness. It is the greatest misfortune under which our Indian administrations labour, that the press cannot yet address itself to the mass of the people, echo their sentiments and make known their wants and wishes; but the press is the only medium by which these can in any country be effectually made known. A government then desirous of the happiness of the people, will encourage the press. One great argument against the press has been that it ought to follow in the train of free institutions. In modern times the press has been the greatest instrument of political reforms which have given birth to free institutions. The able speech of Colonel de Hezeta, which is, we are glad to observe, well reported, has faithfully described the operation of the press and the progress of general freedom of which that has been the great promoter. When Sheridan paid that eloquent tribute to the power of the press which Mr. Turton quoted, we doubt whether he had very distinct views of the subject, for he did not apparently perceive that a free press was compatible with the existence of much corruption. What was the state of things in his day? yet the press was free; but no doubt that freedom was even then undermining the fortress of corruption which it has since overturned or at least shaken to its foundation. There is something at once instructive and cheering in the progress of freedom so well sketched in Colonel Hezeta's speech—but we must cut short our remarks for we have a June mail,—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 19.

FREE PRESS DINNER.

The dinner to celebrate the act whereby the Press in this country is rendered free, took place at the Town Hall, on the 15th instant.

T. E. M. TURTON, ESQ. *in the Chair.*
H. M. PARKER, ESQ. *Deputy Chairman.*

After the first toast, 'THE KING,' has been drunk the company standing, and the hand playing the national air.

Mr. Turton said, Gentlemen, in rising to propose the 'Liberty of the Press, I cannot but commence by expressing my regret that the task should have fallen to the lot of your chairman. I would rather it had devolved to the lot of some one more competent than I am to impress upon your minds the importance of the subject, but gentlemen, this much I may say, that whatever I may yield in weight,—however inferior may be the declamation and tone,—I yield to none in the feelings of the heart. From the time I could lisp in politics, my great and guiding stars, have been three questions;—the first was Catholic Emancipation; the next, and essentially great triumph, a Reform in Parliament; and, though last not least, have ever left the essential importance of the Liberty of the Press. *(Applause.)* Gentlemen, it was ably said by Sheridan, 'I fear no corruption either in the state or in the government while the press exist,—against venal lords and commons, of juries,—against despotism of any kind or in any shape—let me but array a Free Press, and the liberties of England will stand unshaken.' *(Applause.)* Gentlemen, I believe it; but I think that Sheridan might have gone a step further and said, that while a Free Press protects the people from despotism, it also protects the government from sedition. If ever there was a country in the world in which a free press is essential, it is in this country, where, it is said, we have no public, but where in fact we have no representation. It is the misfortune of governors that they are always either surrounded by persons who have imbibed their sentiments—who move in the same sphere of life, or by those whose interest it is to conceal the sentiments of the public. To meet this there are two modes, either with a free representation, or a free press (*applause*;) without these we must live dependant on the personal habits of the man who may make India a despotism or the best government, and by this alone we can look to ordinary and common justice. I now give for your acceptance a toast that comes home to the hearts and understandings of all. I give it viewing it as I do, as the best instrument of good government. (*Applause*)

'THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS!' *See the Conquering Hero comes.*

Mr. Turton.—Gentlemen, another and an overflowing bumper. It is the misfortune of most persons called to temporary command that they are so soon removed from it as to be unable to leave any distinguishing mark of their administration. To this, however, there have been in this country, two remarkable exceptions; each of them distinguished by all those qualities which endear men to their friends and make friends of the circle of all who know them. One of these governors, in no less than three months from the time he was invested with power, distinguished himself by showing a subserviency to the principles of this early education, which destroyed at once his character and marked him as the oppressor of the people; the other, in the same short time, stood forward as the friend of the people's liberty (*Applause*) Gentlemen, one split on the rock on which was laid the foundation stone of the other's temple. Need I say that I allude to two men as like in personal character, and as dissimilar in political principle as any two men can be. I allude to Mr. Adam and Sir Charles Metcalfe. (*Applause.*) Gentlemen, it is not from a wish to say anything offensive of Mr. Adam that I allude to him; indeed I may say that many of his friends are mine: and much as I lament the course he pursued, I will content myself with an expression of regret, though I might add, in the words of Falstaff, 'he has misused the King's press damnably,' Of Sir Charles Metcalfe. I will say that his boundless generosity, his benevolence to the people of this country, his hospitality, will all be forgotten, while this one act in favour of the liberties of mankind, will hand him down to posterity as this country's greatest benefactor. (*Applause.*) Gentlemen, long may he be distinguished as he who gave the charter which renders life and honor valuable to man,—who restored to us, a Free Press; Long may he receive the greatest praise that a free press can bestow on him (*Applause.*) I am not going to enter into a history of the press but I will call to your attention, that from the moment you had a Supreme Court established in this country, you had then a free press, and you will find, on reference to *Hicky's Gazette*, that the spirit of discussion was as life at the time of Warran Hastings and the rebellion of Cheyte Singh, as it is at this moment; and so it remained—but when Wellesley came out in 1800, immediately after he had distinguished himself by a speech against Lord Grey's measure, of Reform, there remained little of the former spirit of the press until another Hastings came to free it; and though he had not the boldness to free it as Metcalfe has done, let it be remembered that he had not to back him a people feelingly alive to the growing sentiment of freedom in Europe. But let not this distract from the merit of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Rather let it be remembered that he came to India in the same year as Lord Wellesley,—that he has seen all parts of India—that being acquainted with the habits and character of the people, he has discovered that the best form of government is that with has removed the shackles his predecessors imposed, and given to India a Free Press. (*Applause.*) I consider this the more important, because it has been said that Sir Charles was wedded to the Court of Directors. Gentlemen, he has belied the assertion by his acts, and shown himself unawed by the Court of Directors who, indeed might address him in the words of Jack Cade, 'and whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books, but the score and the tally; thou hast caused printing to be used, (*laughter.*) And if Sir Charles had not completed Cade's catalogue of offences against the 'dignity' of a Court of Directors, my friend Rustomjee has, for he has 'built a paper mill' (*Laughter.*) It is possible that this act of Sir Charles Metcalfe's like that of the Roman Consul, may not be confirmed by the senate, but I for one do not believe it. Gentlemen, the Court of Directors dare not stultify themselves in the eyes of all England, of all Europe; but if so, Sir Charles will live in history, and prove himself, like Flaminius, a better legislater, bolder, and more just, than they. Gentlemen I owe you no appology for the time I have been detaining you, for you require none. (*Applause.*) Let us now toast.

'SIR CHARLES METCALFE, THE LIBERATOR OF THE INDIAN PRESS.'—*Charlie is my darling.*

The toast was drank with tumultuous applause and 'one cheer more.'

Captain Higginson.—I rise to thank you for the toast which you have just so enthustastically drank. However, proud I may be of my connection with Sir Charles Metcalfe, I lament the task has not fallen into other hands, especially after hearing the eloquence of the gentleman who has just sat down. But it is fortunate that Mr. Turton has just preceded me, for you have now less occasion for the eloquence of another, and still less that I should iniect on you the heavy task of a maiden speech. Allow me, therefore, briefly as posible, to return you thanks for the kind manner with which you have drank Sir Charles's health.

Mr. H. M. Parker.—I have to propose a toast, which I am sorry for your sake has devolved on me, but the regret on my part is greatly lessened since it saves my friend opposite a part of the fatague which otherwise he would have to undergo. Gentlemen, it is 'The members of the Legislative Council of India who supported the Act for this liberation of the press.' And there is a great deal more in the toast than meets the ear, for much depends on the placing of the emphasis or a comma in the right place. But for my part I will treat it, without emphasis or comma, and in perfect good faith, because I am not aware that either emphasis or comma can be properly applied. It is true all may not be of opinion that this act of the legislature is not unaccompanied with danger to the state; there may be those who still entertain the antique notion: but if danger exists in this country to the authority of England, I know of no better method of concealing it, than by o shackled press. But, it may be said, there is a danger in this particular act, and to this I reply that there is danger more or less, in every act. Danger, forsooth! If Englishmen are afraid of danger—what business have we here? (*Applause.*) But there is nothing great or glorious performed without danger: there is danger in a steam engine, danger in a ship, and are we to give up all the benefits of the one and the triumph of the other,—is the British flag no longer to be seen on the ocean 'marching on the mountain wave' because there are perils to be encountered! But there is danger in a printing press. I admit it, and 'I tell thee out of this nettle danger, we pluck the flower safely.' (*Much applause*) But there may be two descriptions of danger to be apprehended from this act—external and nternal; and as to the latter, the people of this country are not stocks and stones, but men who feel grateful for the power given to them of controuling the acts of our own Government; and as to the former, let us remember a grateful country, when the bloody band who have broken the liberties of Poland, will find on the Sutledge or the Indus one hundred thousand bayonets, another Auterlitz and another Ostralenka. Let us ask, than, the natives of this country whether they would prefer the broad shield of British valour or the dominion of any other power.—which Government they will have, that which drove the heroes of Warsaw into Siberia or the British flag with the liberty of speech and thought? This, in such an event as external danger, is what I would ask the people of India; but perhaps, the Russian would say,' we come to restore your ancient dynasty of the Mussulman'—'we will give you back the blood stained khatar of the Arab.' But will this be believed? No, let the people of this country remember the promises to Poland, to the Crimea, and to Greece, and how Russia has kept them. (*Applause.*)

'THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL WHO SUPPORTED THE ACT OF THE LIBERATION OF THE PRESS.'

Dr. Pattle—It has been said by the gentleman who has just sat down that, he felt less regret at proposing the toast you have just drank, because it has lessened the fatigue your chairman would otherwise have had to undergo. But I think gentlemen, I have much more need of your indulgence to give effect to this toast, than your chairman who has appointed me to propose it. (*Applause.*) It may be said gentlemen, that at the present time this country is not ripe for a representative system; that we are not to expect the greatest and most beneficial changes in these days. But if our hopes are now considered visionary, let us appeal to the original of this noble statue, and imagine if he were to start into like, what would be his feelings at seeing us assembled here in the Town Hall for this purpose? Yes, even though five centuries had passed, Cornwallis would be astonished at the movement, and would cry 'Disperse, disperse, gentlemen immediately.' (*Laughter*) Our talented chairman has already commented on the advantages of a representative system, and it would be in vain for me to attempt to say anything with reference to a subject on which he has spoken; but a representative system is not all that comes within the scope of the toast, and though legislation with open doors will happen God knows when in India, let us rejoice that we are excited by the principle which is now producing so much good effect in our own country, and remember that the progress of liberal opinions at home has been quickened by the opposition they have prostrated. Nor do I despair of seeing the same principle brought to bear in this country, and the lessen, should we continue to be governed by a man whose wisdom has moved with the wisdom of the age he lives in, and who has seen with his eyes what the world must be let any man oppose it as he may, (*Applause.*) And now, gentlemen, as there are several more toasts, and as I intend to remain till they are all disposed of, I shall not detain you any longer.

'A REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM AND LEGISLATION WITH OPEN DOORS.'

Mr. Turton.—The toast I am about to propose comes home to the heart of every Englishman like an electric shock. It is the navy which we always regard as our legitimate defenders: Gentlemen, I should be unnecessarily detaining you if I prefaced farther the Wooden Walls of old England. *(Cheers.)*

'THE NAVY..—*Rule Britannia.*

Mr. Turton.—I am about to propose the India Army, and I make no distinction between those who are generally called King's and those who are called the Company's; for I know of nothing which could induce me to do so, and would after having proposed the health of one, have scorned to have given the other in a second toast. (*Cheers*) I recollect that it was on the plains of India that the first Captain of the age first drew his unfleshed sword;—it was there he first acquired a renown, which, I wish to heaven, had been solely confined to arms. But gentlemen; he is character what it may, he knows you well, and has never dared to send you for a commander any one but a brave soldier, and one whom he knew you could not but esteem, (*Applause.*)

'THE INDIAN ARMY.'—*British Grenadiers. (Loud cheers and one cheer more.)*

Colonel Beatson,—It is with strong feelings of inferiority to those who have so eloquently addressed you that I rise, but it being necessary that I should return thanks I am willing and proud to do the best I can; indeed, the task is more easy, but not less necessary, in consequence of our worthy chairman having disclaimed the absurd distinction between men who are only rivals in renown in the field, and who are brothers in arms. I am proud to say that in the opportunities which thirty years have afforded me, I have always found the most friendly feeling prevail between the two armies, increased, not diminished in proportion to the merit of the officers who have joined H. M. troops from England. *(Much Applause.)*

Mr. Henry Torrens.—It is with proud satisfaction, yet not, I trust, without a due and proper sense of my own inadequacy, that I find myself deputed to address you on a subject the most intimately and immediately connected with the cause of our meeting this evening. You have already hailed with heartfelt and enthusiastic applause the comments so ably made by our learned chairman on that essence of the spirit of independence,—Press freedom in the abstract; whence is conceded to the governed the rightful power of comment on the acts of the governing body; whence the citizen possesses the means of exerting some degree of moral influence on the destinies of the community whereof he forms a part; whereby the injured man obtains the privilege of submitting his grievance to public opinion should they fail to meet with just arbitration from a supreme authority which may forget its duty is to serve the individual while it controuls the state. Let me now speak to you of the agent to us in the distribution of these advantages—the Press of India. But a few, a very few shorts years ago and who would have dared here to assert that such an agent of public opinion existed in the country? who above all could have dared to do so being as myself the paid hireling of a nominally despotic government? who in those days could have imagined that the Indian Press would so soon become the acknowledged mouthpiece of the feelings of the people and be declared free? I look not, gentlemen, to the secondary agencies of the exertions of individual writers or the beneficence of individual rulers as having caused this great political revolution. No—a higher and more commanding influence has effected it,—the progress of liberal opinions,—the influx of popular feelings throughout so large a portion of civilised Europe has insensibly affected even our remote and semi-barbarous community;—those feelings gentlemen, actuated by which men unarmed, friendless, poor, and powerless, have by combination and by union, overthrown the thrones of kings, destroyed the impiously arrogated divine right to hereditary tyranny, and demonstrated the post of chief magistrate of a people to be in truth a merely elective one, held on the tenure of the people. Well, not even despotic power in this country availed as a barrier to the moral progress of these opinions; and why?—because, thank God! the autocrat delegated to maintain that despotic power has been an Englishman himself, subject to the superior controul of elective assemblies, and compelled to admit in his policy something of the principle which regulates the acts of his nation's rulers. Other and more local causes have, of course, done much towards accelerating the operation of press freedom in India. I will not gentlemen again detail to you the history of the press already sketched by our chairman, nor touch on times Adamite, or pre-admite. Such antidiluvian reminiscences have become matters of comment for the historian. I need not even make much mention of days intervening between them and our own time during the insignificant viceroyalty of the Earl of Arracan. His successor, gentlemen, is the ruler on whom of all past we may to night look with most interest, as having been the first to acknowledge the press of India as in any way connected with the acts of the Supreme Government. Few here can, I doubt not, forget the sensation produced by Lord William Bentinck's extraordinary advertisement wherein he invited dissatisfied persons in general, and intelligent Indigo planters in particular to supply him with what he termed information. This advertising opening for hints for legislation was a plain, straight forward, common sense sort of proceeding, sufficiently surprising in any head of government but doubtly so as emanating from the Governor General of India. Some laughed, some sneered, some condemned, and most few applauded but the measure thus variously discussed, though certainly fraught with evil as the first sign of the secret intelligence system so much favoured by our late viceroy, had yet the beneficial effect of compromising him with regard to the press; for how could he after appealing for aid to the agency of the public journals deprecate with justice his subjects making the same appeal to the same power for the same purpose? Lord William's object in encouraging discussion in the public papers was two-fold;—firstly, he thereby elicited truth—that truth which he scorned, and distrusted taking openly and honestly at the fountain head. He obtained true information by the conflict of opposite opinions, and through the same means arrived at an accurate estimate of the moral character of those under his rule,—an advantage inestimable to one who like him ruled men by working on their passions and their prejudices. Secondly. Lord William favoured press discussion as a counterpoise to his own unpopular measures. He well knew the value of a safety valve for disaffection; and if in the escape of the noxious political gases something personally offensive to himself was elicited, what cared he? When contumelious paragraphs appeared. His Lordship became conveniently afflicted with Falstaff's malady of not making, and politely placing information gained to the credit account, was content to spunge out the debtor column of disagreable personal truths, *quoad se*, as per contra, not worth reckoning. In thus encouraging, however, such discussions, Lord William effected a singular revolution by bringing the officers of the Bengal Army in communication with the press in a manner up to his time unexampled in this country; and here, gentlemen, I approach a part of my subject which I would fain avoid

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EUROPE.

THE TIMES AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

No challenge of ours have our calumniators ever dared to accept. That we have praised public men is true; and afterwards, for good public cause, accused them. Is that inconsistency? Let them point out one system of policy which, once embraced by us, we have, even to the last, abandoned, or one measure which we have once condemned and ever afterwards applauded. There would have been incosistency —there would have been base and imbecile tergiversation.

The people look to us, and support the cause of the people. May we perish if we abandon it! —Times, Nov. 26, 1834.

Out of thy own mouth will I judge thee, wicked scribbler!

Resolution of Lord John Russell,—

"That any surplus which may remain, after fully providing for the spiritual instruction of members of the Established Church in Ireland, ought to be applied locally to the general education of all classes of Christians."

Mr. Ward's Resolution,—

"That the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

The progress of *The Times* journal from Liberalism to Toryism is no where so conspicuous as in relation with the Irish Church question. It has been as follows.

1 *The Times* adopts and maintains the principle of Mr. Ward's resolution; blames the Whig Ministers for not at once acting upon it, as evincing a mean, truckling, and timing demeanour (June 4); calls the Commission of Inquiry (June 2) "a mere pretext for delay," a blind, and screen, and baffler of the public expectations. It stigmatizes the Irish Church Establishment as (June 7) "unnatural and untenable;" asserts that "nineteen-twentieths of the Irish nation" are determined upon having its revenues readjusted in the sense of the appropriation principle in which sentiment it believes the majority of the Grey Cabinet concur; it warmly urges an immediate settlement in conformity with that principle and for their non-compliance with its advice, it charges Earl Grey's Government with being guilty of "a most reprehensible submission of the many including rank, age, and wisdom, to the few" (Lord Stanley, &c.); and, moreover, warns them that by this conduct they will forfeit the confidence of the country, as "it is not possible that the people of the United Kingdom should place the smallest reliance" on a Cabinet which, "reference to this vital question, is conservative of a glaring abuse in our national policy" (May 27, 1834.)

2. In assigning its reason for giving a "conditional" support to the Duke of Wellington and the embryo Tory Government, *The Times* professes to rest its confidence upon its knowledge that among the staunch Reform measures to be speedily brought by the new school of Reformers will be one for the satisfactory settlement of this question. It maintains all its former views, and triumphantly asks "What will it signify twenty years hence, which is but a moment in the life of nations, whether the Irish tithe question is finally disposed of by Lord Durham or the Duke of Willington?" At all events, it says "our course is plain and straightforward. We support *measures, not men*" (November 29, 1834).

3. (Dec. 19.) When Sir R. Peel in his Tamworth address declares that he will not consent to the alienation of Church property to other than strict ecclesiastical purposes, "talking" as *The Times* observes, "the same grounds as Lord Stanley," *The Times* remarks—"We differ from Sir R. Peel, and maintain our former opinion, which was likewise upheld by the votes of a large majority of the House of Commons;' but "we must add, that the difference between us may turn out to be one much more of theory than of fact." However this might be, *The Times* (Jan. 1.) emphatically maintains that it has good grounds for the confidence reposed in the Government in relation to the settlement of this question, and declares its "conviction, founded on no delusive basis," that the Peel Ministry were about to bring forward "a measure, or measures, for the settlement of the Irish Church, far bolder, broader, and more generally satisfactory than their predecessors would have dared to contemplate." It adds, "such is the persuation with respect to one great branch of reform, on which entertaining it conscientiously as we do, we claim credit with our countrymen for honesty in our reliance on the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel;" and it emphatically concludes, "If we have been deceived, we ktiow how to punish those who deceive us." Returning again to the subject, it declares (Jan. 3.) that but for a well-grounded "conviction," "no matter from what source" derived, of this fact, it would not "have acquiesced so resignedly in the dismissal of the Melbourne Cabinet;" that it has a "knowledge it has acted in announcing "the approach of great measures of reform for the Church and State of Ireland."

4. Whatever doubts might have existed relative to the meaning of the Tamworth manifesto, they were entirely dispelled by the reply of Sir R. Peel to Mr. O'Connell's inquiry on that head *(vide Times* report, March 3.) There is now not the slighest chance of the appropriation question being taken up by the Tories; no hint of "measures bolder, broader, and more generally satisfactory" than the Whigs "would have dared to contemplate." *The Times*, therefore, by its own showing, has either grossly deceived itself, or it has been all along wilfully deceiving its readers; having, according to its own account, "acquiesced in the dismissal" of the Melbourne Cabinet, and give a "conditional support" to the Conservative Government, mainly upon the strength of its convictions, "founded on no delusive basis," on this head. *The Times* nevertheless, continues, to give the same support to the Tory Government as before, and merely "regrets that Sir R. Peel has not brought his mind to concur" in a new appropriation of the surplus of Church property, "if there should turn out to be a surplus." (March 5.) Nothing more said either of "measures, not men," "conviction," or "punishment."

5. On the appropriation question being brought forward by Lord John Russell, *The Times* attempts to hurl every species of abuse on the motives and character of those statemen who support it. It praises the "wisdom and courage" of Sir R. Peel as evinced in opposing it. It still professes to approve in the abstract of a new and liberal appropriation (April 1.) but coupled with the condition that it must be entrusted to "the friends of the Church, the poor, and the Monarchy;" that is to say, according to the new vocabulary of Printing-house-square, to Sir R. Peel and his followers, who have constantly and consistantly disavowed and opposed it, and who still declare that they will have nothing whatever to do with it. Nevertheless, the attachment of *The Times* to the Tories only increases. Last year Lord Grey's Government, with all its claims upon public confidence of the country for being "conservative of so glaring an abuse in the national policy;" the fact being, that they merely staved off the question, it being well understood that the Commission was intended as a prelude to its settlement in a liberal sense—a settlement for which *The Times* contended, and which they Tory Government altogether scout and repudiate.

6. Proceeding in its career, *The Times*, now completely Tory, directs its attacks against the principle itself, the payment of the clergy according to the number and wants of their flocks, is termed, interrogatively indeed, "a premium upon the extirpation of Protestantism." (April 3.) On the motion being carried, the Church of Ireland (the *ci-devant* "unnatural wen") is said to have received its death-warrant—the Protestant Constitution is coming to an end—and the people of England are asked whether they will allow "the Protestant Reformed faith the richest inheritance received from their ancestors, to be sacrificed at the shrine of the graven images of Popery?" The resolution is described (April 23) as providing a sort of Schedule A for the Irish Protestants; and the notion of the superfluous riches of the Irish Church is described "as a subterfuge" "equally absurd and false;" and Lord Melbourne is gravely told, that by determining to act upon this resolution, he has, "at the outset, sealed his own fate, and that of his Administration." (August 22.) Having thus completely "turned its back upon itself"—having deserted liberal "men," in the first place, and liberal "measures," in the second, *The Times* stands forth as a mere dependent organ of a section of the Conservative party, willing to advocate whatever policy the new lights of its present patrons may suggest, or to abandon whatever notions of liberalism it may still retain, for the "suit and service" of its "Tory task-masters."

Should a new revolution take place, in the mutability of worldly affairs, we may perhaps again find the object of its present adoration mentioned simply as "the wily Baronet." His great colleague, the Duke of Wellington, may again be discovered to be "an infant philosopher," "an obsolete statesmen." We may again hear logical discourses on the state of "the unnatural wen," indignant declamations poured out upon "blood-thirsty Orangemen." In this happy state of things, Lord Althorp may once more hope to hold up his head, as "a highminded and unassuming nobleman." Lord Brougham may once more be found to possess "the most comprehensive and brilliant intellect of his age and country." Lord Durham's "political views and principles" may again be discovered to give "full satisfaction;" and Mr. Abercromby may rejoice in a reputation "perfectly unblemished." But the spell is broken, and the opinions and assertions, the praise and the censure, of *The Times*, will be henceforth alike disregarded.

THE TRANSITION "TIMES" *v.* THE LIBERAL "TIMES:" MEASURES AND MEN.

LIBERAL MEASURES BY TORIES.

[Times Novr 26 1834.]

We could, if it were necessary, give the names of the parties to whom the declaration of the Noble Duke, as stated by our correspondent, was addressed, wherein we find him acknowledging distinctly that no Minister can now conduct the affairs of this country without *immediately proceeding to the reform both of the English and Irish Churches, and also of the Corporations.* Nothing can be more explicit than this recognition of the principle; and the same sense of the necessity for admitting the principle, because the public mind requires it must operate in favour of such an application of the principle, and therefore of carrying the reform to such an extent as will satisfy the national solicitude. In that case what will be wanting to complete the benefit looked for?—that it should have been conferred by a Whig Ministry instead of one hitherto known as Conservative? * * * * *Our care is not this or that individual Minister, but this or that measure of lasting and general reform.* What will it signify twenty years hence, which is but a moment in the life of nations, *whether the Irish Tithes question was finally disposed of by Lord Durham or the Duke of Wellington?*

The Duke says he will reform, and we believe him. If he breaks his word, on which we do not speculate, away goes our support from under him; and we pray that all our miserable assailants may exhibit one half of *our steady adherence to principles, disregarding persons.*

LIBERAL MEASURES BY LIBERAL STATESMEN.

[Times, March 22, 1834.]

Lord Grey was followed by the Duke of Wellington, in a speech which our desire to behave towards that *brave and barbarous theologian, that infant philosopher and obsolete statesman*, with respect, prevents us from particularly characterizing.

[Times, March 28, 1834.]

Sir R. Peel's speech upon the Cambridge petition was of himself and his party objects, we are inclined to believe, as fortunate as that of the Duke of Wellington had been. Both these Tory chieftains have made the vast body of Dissenters throughout Great Britain their irreconcilable enemies, and so far, at least, they *have served the cause of liberal Government in this country.*

[Times, June 2, 1834.]

The principle of Mr. Ward's motion is, we believe, to be in words admitted, and how is it to be followed up? Why, report says by the grant of a "Commission of Inquiry into the Ecclesiastical state of Ireland." A mere pretext for delay and facility for juggle—a blind, and screen, and baffler of the public expectations. *All the facts necessary for a decision have been already published and laid before Parliament.*

[Times, July 10, 1834.]

As for a pure Conservative Government, it is all "Buzz." The idea of one is utterly ludicrous at such a time. *There is but one course—unflinching reform in all departments of the State. and to be carried on by concurring Ministers.*

THE TORY "TIMES"—MEN, NOT MEASURES *v.* THE TRANSITION "TIMES"—MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[Times, April, 1, 1835.]

The courage and wisdom displayed by Ministers on this great Parliamentary occasion is going to the heart of the country: the true nature of the struggle, which from the first was obvious to those who had an opportunity of looking behind the scenes, but to such only, begins now to be thoroughly understood, and to disclose itself under the hideous forms of publicity, hypocrisy, and factious violence, in the sight of all who value the maintenance of Protestant property and Protestant character, in other words, the very life blood of civilization in Ireland.

We would willing entrust a new and liberal appropriation of Church revenue *to friends of the Church of the poor, and of the Monarchy;* but we would sternly guard every fragment of Church property from the touch of those whose declared, nay, whose involuntary purpose, must be to destroy the last vestige of religious freedom, and to subject the whole frame of this Protestant realm to the scourge of a Popish Priesthood, at once vulgar, ignorant and crafty, combined with a democracy of which turbulence and superstition are the prevailing features.

[Truly, if words have meaning, "the true nature" of the conduct of *The Times* journal, "which, from the first, was (no doubt) obvious *to those who had an opportunity of looking behind the scenes, but to such only*, begins now to be thoroughly understood, and to disclose itself under *the hideous forms of publicity, hypocrisy, and factious violence*, in the sight of all who value the maintenance" of any thing like consistency and political integrity.]

[Times, Nov. 29, 1834.]

Our course is plain and straight forward. We support *measures not men*—the moment that the Government of the Duke of Wellington, or rather of Sir Robert Peel, shall take one step in retrogression—the moment that it shall attempt one act to impair the efficiency of Parliamentary Reform, or to *impede the progress* of such national reforms in Church and State as enlightened and honest men of all parties have for a long time demanded, both in Parliament and out of it, we shall, as ever, be found, at our post fighting the battle of liberty and reform with that ardour and determination which have hitherto procured, and will, we have no doubt, always procure for us the confidence of our countaymen,

[Times, Dec. 15, 1834.]

Conservatives, who have succeeded the last Whig Cabinet, have succeeded also to the obligations and moral necessities imposed upon them by the will of the people. They are forced into the very same groove, and must proceed in the same direction as their predecessors, or, as a Government cease, to exist.

[Times, Jan. 1, 1835.]

We do not hesitate to express our conviction, founded on no delusive basis, that the present Ministry will introduce a measure, or measures, for the settlement of the Irish Church, far bolder, broader, and generally satisfactory than their predecessors would have dared to contemplate. *Such is the persuasion with respect to ane great branch of Reform, on which, entertaining it conscientiously, we claim credit with our countrymen for honesty in our reliance on the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel.* When we are disappointed in such a hope, it will be time to accuse us of that of which alone we can ever have been guilty, viz. misplaced confidence. *If we have been deceived, we know how to punish those who deceive us.*

[Times, Jan. 14, 1835.]

In addition to the establishment of Mr. Ward's principle, which was not manfully asserted by the institution of Commissioners, but at best was sneakingly implied by that expedient of Lord Althorp, we should have preferred to see the Irish Church Bill, with all its imperfections, carried through the House of Lords.

IRISH CHURCH.—THE APPROPRIATION PRINCIPLE.

[Times, April 3, 1835.]

Any one who will take the trouble to refer to the debate will see with what danger the country is threatened. It is admitted that the funds of the Church are to be reduced at present; that they are to be farther reduced, if the number of Protestants decreases; that they are to be augmented if the number of Protestants receives addition.

Without attempting to raise the deprecated cry of "No Popery," we must be permitted to ask, whether this may not be considered in Ireland a premium upon the extirpation of protestantism?

[Times, May 29, 1834.]

In addition to the establishment of *Mr. Ward's Resolution.*

.....we should have preferred, &c.

THE WHIGS AND THE APPROPRIATION.

[Times, April 23, 1835.]

Lord Melbourne, unlike Lord Grey, has, we think, at the outset, sealed his own fate and that of his Administration; for when, on Saturday last, the Duke of Buckingham begged to ask Lord Melbourne distinctly and emphatically whether he was prepared, as the head of his Majesty's Government, to bring forward a measure with respect to tithes, founded on the resolution of Lord John Russell, which would go to appropriate the surplus of Church revenue to other than Protestant religious purposes? Lord Melbourne replied, "I do not hesitate to say that I am bound, and consider myself pledged, to act on the resolution of the other House."

It cannot be necessary here to repeat the terms of that resolution. It is in effect to provide for the Protestants of Ireland a sort of schedule A.

The pretence for this outrage on feelings which, in this country at least, were never yet safely trifled with, is, that the Irish Protestant Church will thereby be reformed from abuses. *We are told that the Irish Church is* TOO RICH, and therefore that this course must be pursued. It is utterly impossible that these positions can be other than subterfuges. Even Lord John Russell must know them to be equally absurd and false.

[Times, May 27, 1834.]

The point in dispute with regard to the Irish Church is pretty nearly this: Whether the whole revenue of the Irish Church shall, in its new form of a land-tax, be appropriated *in perpetuum* to the Protestant Established Clergy, administering to the spiritual wants of about one-sixth of the gross population of Ireland; or whether Parliament shall assert the right of determining the revenue to be bestowed upon the clergy according to the amount of duty performed by them—that is, according to the portion of the people who appertain to the Established Church? It were a fruitless task at this time of day to argue such a question in detail. He who denies the right of Parliament to deal with revenue so circumstanced as with national property, must hold that the temporalities of the Church were established exclusively for the personal enjoyment of the clergy; that a Christian laity constitutes no necessary member of a Christian Church; and that a province, nay, a kindom, which contains not a single Protestant congregation, is bound, nevertheless, to throw away for ever an *enormous mass of property* upon Protestant ministers who have no souls under their spiritual guidance, or, in other words, who discharge no clerical functions, while the demands of *charity*, of *moral education*, and of *spiritual instruction* for the great body of the people, are left altogether unprovided for, But here we take leave of a subject upon which the country most deeply interested has, with one voice, declared itself. Ireland—Episcopal and Protestant—Dissenting—Catholic Ireland, these three forming the entire nation, have resolved on a re-adjustment of the entire system of Church property; and reduced the Legislature to a single course. The very abstract argument whereon the Church of England has ever been defended as a National Church—namely, *that of its embracing the majority of the nation*—that argument, when applied to Ireland, cuts away the nationality of the Irish Church, and reprobates the everlasting and total absorption of the only fund which has at any time been appropriated to religious ends and uses in that country, by a clergy administering to one-sixth of the people, as utterly unjustifiable and revolting.

Of this opinion, held in common *with* 19-20*ths of the Irish nation*, are, we believe we may say without rashness, the majority likewise of his Majesty's present Ministers. A minority—a small minority, are of an opposite creed, and yet the world has seen with amazement, that, in the forming of the Irish Tithe Bill, there are clauses pledging the Legislature to perpetuate the *vicious appropriation* of the Irish Church revenues as it now exists—an arrangement known to be condemned by the majority of the Cabinet, and forming part and parcel of the Bills, from no conceivable motive but a week and most reprehensible submission of the many, including *rank, age, and wisdom*, to the few; of the most conspicuous of whom no more can be said than that he is a prompt, spirited, and successful debater; we are bound to add, likewise, a man of unquestioned honour. *Now on a Cabinet so situated*—on a Cabinet numerically liberal, but morally and effectually, in relation to this vital question, *conservative of a glaring abuse* in the national policy, it is not possible that the people of the United Kingdom should *place the smallest reliance.* We respect unfeignedly the head of the Administration, much as we have often differed from that distinguished nobleman, for the consistency of his profession throughout a long life—for his talents, integrity, and unblemished character. But we must say that, possibly from no fault of Lord Grey's, he has called into the public service refractory and uncongenial spirits—others who might with equal justice have been left in their mediocrity undisturbed.

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